

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-424
H. R. 10743

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. R. 10743.....	1
Digest of Public Law 86-424.....	2

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10743

- Feb. 8, 1960 House received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1960. H. Doc. 327. Print of document.
- Feb. 26, 1960 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 10743. H. Report No. 1292. Print of bill and report.
- Attached table reflecting actions of committee and excerpts from committee report.
- Feb. 29, 1960 House passed H. R. 10743 with amendments.
- Mar. 1, 1960 H. R. 10743 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Mar. 10, 1960 Senate committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10743.
- Mar. 11, 1960 Senate committee reported H. R. 10743 with amendments. S. Report No. 1161. Print of bill and report.
- Attached table reflecting actions of committee and excerpts from committee report.
- Mar. 24, 1960 Senate passed H. R. 10743 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed.
- Print of bill as passed by Senate.
- Apr. 4, 1960 House conferees were appointed.
- Apr. 5, 1960 House received conference report. H. Report No. 1452. Print of report.
- Table showing action of conferees on items relating to this Department.
- Apr. 6, 1960 House agreed to conference report.
- Apr. 7, 1960 Senate agreed to conference report.
- Apr. 13, 1960 Approved: Public Law 86-424.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-424

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1960. Includes the following amounts for this Department:

Commodity Stabilization Service:

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas:

To permit partial measurement of the 1960 crop of
upland cotton acreage.....\$ 1,400,000

Commodity Credit Corporation:

Restoration of capital impairment..... 675,000,000

Limitation on administrative expenses:

To meet an estimated increase in the volume of price
support activities..... 400,000

Forest Service:

Forest protection and utilization:

Forest land management:

For fighting forest fires..... 20,450,000

Total..... 696,850,000

Includes \$131,000 for grants for library services; an increase in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Farm Credit Administration from \$2,125,000 to \$2,310,000; \$2,450,000 to the Interior Department for management of lands and resources; and \$6,497,064 to the State Department for contributions to international organizations; and amounts for various claims and judgments.

"Annualization" Increases:

"The budgets for certain agencies in this bill contained sizable increases over the current year for the specific purpose of placing on a full-year basis in 1961 certain activities accelerated during fiscal 1960 with increased appropriations granted in the 1960 bill. These increases are identified as 'annualization' of activities financed for only a portion of fiscal 1960 and were so justified. They aggregate a not inconsiderable sum.

"Without undertaking to lay down any hard and fast rule because there will on occasion be instances justifying exception -- and clearly recognizable as such -- the annualization procedure is generally viewed as impractical. Uncertainties inherent in budget making and reviewing are such that, as a general rule, the going size of a continuing-type program or activity should be financed within amounts granted in a given year rather than gearing the first year, or initial expenditure level to further increase in funds automatically assumed to be forthcoming. Unforeseeable changes in conditions may necessitate future funding decisions which would, during fruition of the 'annualization' concept, be disruptive of orderly program planning and result in inefficient use of public funds. The practice tends to introduce undesirable rigidities in the budget and appropriations processes. Furthermore, while first-year staffing under such conditions will often be so staggered during the year as to result in unusually large 'lapses' representing that portion of the year the new positions are not filled, and therefore to that extent not requiring dollars to cover, the 'annualization' increase required for the personnel for the full 12 months in the second year can often be met by funds provided in the first year for non-recurring items of equipment, lapses and savings within the total activity spectrum embraced by the appropriation, and the like."

"Accordingly, the Committee desires that those having responsibility for planning and budgeting undertake to follow the general rule of avoiding the 'annualization' practice."

Century 21 Exposition:

"Funds for participation in this exposition totaling \$9,000,000 were appropriated in the supplemental chapter of the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill late in the last session of the Congress. As the Committee had not had an opportunity to review the program the Acting Commissioner was called before it to give a report on progress to date and future planning. The Committee was disturbed to learn plans are being made to include foreign exhibits in the Federal building which will be constructed with appropriated funds, and that a European representative has been added to the staff for the purpose of soliciting and approving exhibits. The Committee is opposed to the employment of any person to be sent abroad for such purposes and directs that none of the funds heretofore appropriated be spent for foreign travel. Any request for additional funds for expenses of participation in the Exposition will be looked on with disfavor."

11. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1960 (H. Doc. 327); to Appropriations Committee. This document includes the following items for this Department: Commodity Credit Corporation, for restoration of balance of 1958 and part of 1959 realized losses, \$675,000,000; Commodity Credit Corporation, increase in administrative expense limitation, \$800,000; Commodity Stabilization Service, for acreage allotments and marketing quotas, \$1,666,800; and Forest Service, for fighting forest fires, \$21,000,000. p. 2091

12. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 623, to provide a 2-year extension of the existing provision for a minimum wheat-acreage allotment in the Tulalake area of Calif. (H. Rept. 1254), p. 2092
13. TOBACCO. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 9664, to stabilize support levels for tobacco against disruptive fluctuations and to provide for adjustment in such levels in relation to farm costs. p. 2092
14. TEXTILES. Rep. Lane criticized the administration's policy on tariffs and stated that "we must have some form of equalizing legislation to protect us from foreign sweatshop competition." p. 2074
15. MEAT IMPORTS. Rep. Hoeven assured Congress that imported Canadian pork would not hurt domestic producers and inserted his correspondence with the Department to back his stand. p. 2075
16. CHEMICALS. Rep. Horan criticized the Delaney Amendment, which provides that no substance which has caused cancer may be used in feeds as a deterrent to research in the chemical field. p. 2075-6
17. FORESTRY. Received a letter from this Department transmitting a draft of proposed legislation "To authorize and direct that the national forests be managed under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services"; to Agriculture Committee. p. 2091
18. D. C. APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1961. Passed without amendment H. R. 10233, the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1961. pp. 2051-3, 2057-64. The Appropriations Committee had previously reported (on Feb. 5) this bill without amendment (H. Rept. 1246).
19. SMALL BUSINESS. The Select Committee on Small Business reported on the organization and operation of the Small Business Administration pursuant to H. Res. 51 (H. Rept. 1252). p. 2092
20. APPROPRIATIONS; FORESTRY. Received from the Budget Bureau a report that the appropriation for this Department for "Forest protection and utilization, Forest Service," has been apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental for fighting forest fires. p. 2091
21. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack stated that H. R. 9664, to stabilize support levels for tobacco against disruptive fluctuations, would be considered today, Feb. 9. p. 2044 In addition, the "Daily Digest" states the house will consider the conference report on H. R. 3610, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works, and H. R. 10234 the Commerce appropriation bill. p. D85

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. ECONOMIC POLICIES. Sen. Bennett inserted an address by Sen. Robertson, "Fiscal and Monetary Policies in a Changing Economy." pp. A991-2
23. TAXATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dooley inserting a statement which was presented before the House Ways and Means Committee concerning the justification for the tax-exemption provisions applying to cooperatives. pp. A997-9

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND
PROVISIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1960

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$950,370,664 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND \$527,383 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ALL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1960. IN ADDITION, OTHER PROPOSALS NOT INCREASING NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY ARE MADE FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF \$61,000,000 TO LIQUIDATE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED UNDER PREVIOUSLY GRANTED CONTRACT AUTHORITY, FOR TRANSFERS BETWEEN APPROPRIATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$287,000, AND FOR INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS AMOUNTING TO \$1,220,000

FEBRUARY 8, 1960.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 8, 1960.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed new obligational authority in the amount of \$950,370,664 for various agencies and \$527,383 for the District of Columbia, all for the fiscal year 1960. In addition, other proposals not increasing new obligational authority are made for the appropriation of \$61,000,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority, for transfers between appropriations in the amount of \$287,000, and for increases in limitations amounting to \$1,220,000.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D.C., February 2, 1960.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the fiscal year 1960, in the following amounts:

	New obliga- tional authority	Proposals not increasing new obligational authority
Federal funds:		
Legislative branch.....	\$555,400	
The judiciary.....	944,400	
Executive branch.....	948,870,864	
Liquidation of contract authorizations.....		\$61,000,000
Transfers between appropriations.....		287,000
Increases in limitations.....		1,220,000
Total.....	950,370,664	
District of Columbia funds.....	(527,383)	

Of the total new obligational authority for the executive branch, \$822 million is for mandatory items, such as grants to States for public assistance, veterans' compensation and pensions, ship operating-differential subsidies, and partial restoration of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Another \$58 million is to cover costs largely beyond administrative control, such as fighting last summer's disastrous fires in the national forests and parks, repair of earthquake damage in Yellowstone National Park, an increase in volume of mail, and the U.S. assessment for the United Nations Emergency Force. Of the remainder, \$25 million is for the Air Force, mainly for movements and change of station of military personnel; about \$17 million is for the cost of pay increases for wage-board employees; \$7 million is for carrying out legislation enacted at the last session of the Congress; \$9.7 million is for defense educational activities; and \$10 million is for various other agencies and programs.

The proposals not increasing new obligational authority are mainly for the liquidation of obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority for Federal aid for airports (\$11 million) and for slum clearance and urban renewal (\$50 million).

Most of these proposed supplemental appropriations were specifically provided for in the 1961 budget, and the remainder are more than covered by the allowance for contingencies. Thus, they will result in no increase in the 1960 estimates reflected in the 1961 budget.

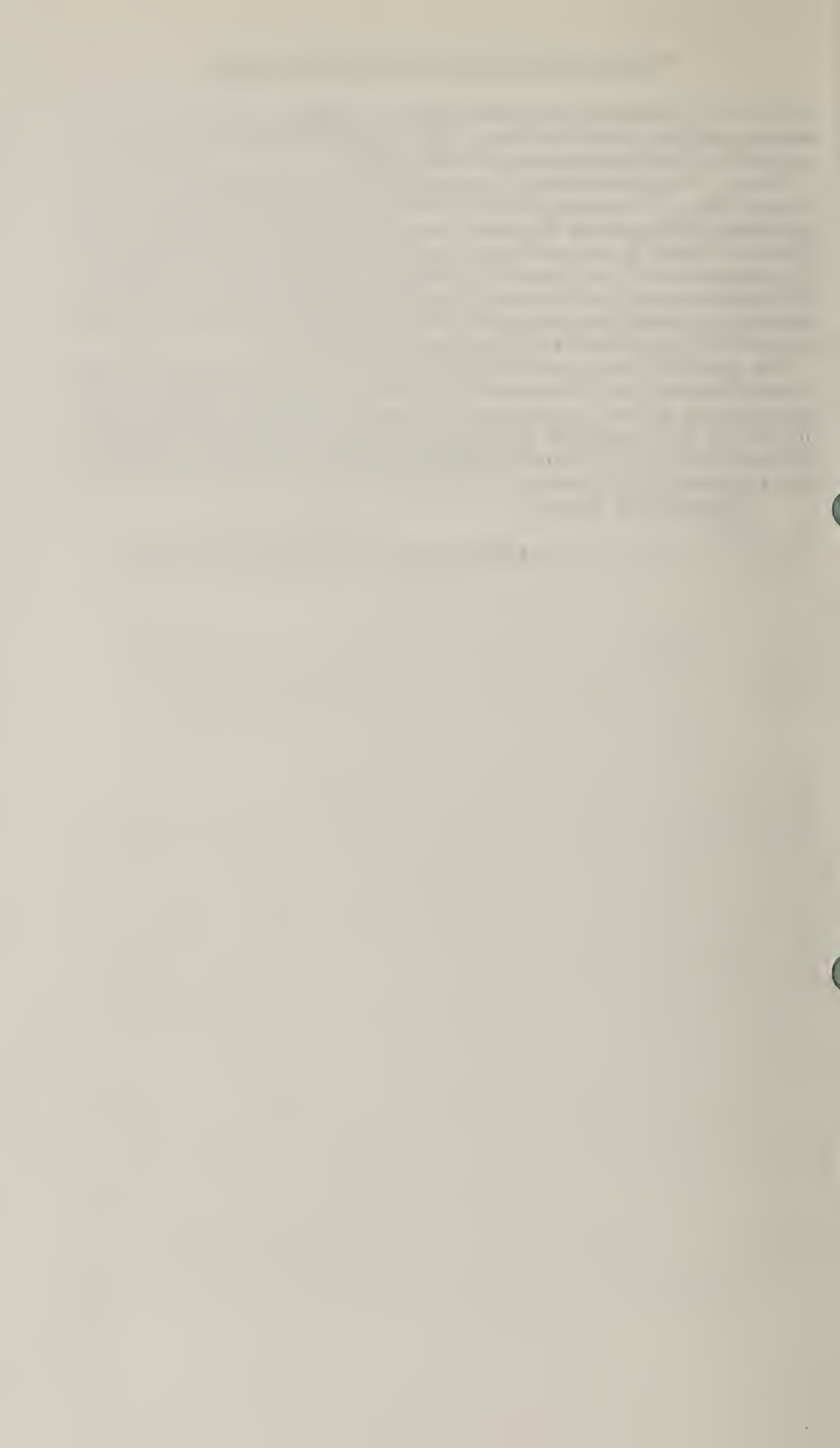
Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals, together with the reasons for their transmittal at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

Among the recommended appropriations are some that will be needed soon. For example, the initial interim appropriations under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 for the National Labor Relations Board and the Department of Labor and the appropriation for defense educational activities of the Office of Education are near exhaustion. The Post Office Department appropriation for operations also needs early action as no further transfers are available to finance the increasing mail volume.

The proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified. Those submitted for the legislative branch, the judiciary, and the District of Columbia have been included without change, and I make no observation regarding their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

ELMER B. STAATS,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives: Contingent expenses of the House:	
Miscellaneous items-----	\$523, 200
Architect of the Capitol:	
Capitol Buildings and grounds:	
Capitol Buildings-----	6, 500
Senate Office Buildings-----	12, 000
House Office Buildings-----	9, 000
Library buildings and grounds: Structural and mechanical care-----	4, 700

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States: Care of the building and grounds-----	37, 400
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:	
Salaries of judges-----	57, 000
Salaries of supporting personnel-----	140, 000
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	280, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	355, 000
Expenses of referees-----	75, 000

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization: Federal contributions_	3, 000, 000
--	-------------

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Farm Credit Administration: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(210, 000)
Federal Aviation Agency: Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(11, 000, 000)
Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses--	Language
National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses-----	750, 000
Veterans Administration:	
General operating expenses-----	2, 200, 000
Inpatient care-----	9, 000, 000
Compensation and pensions-----	105, 000, 000

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:	
Urban planning grants-----	2, 000, 000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(50, 000, 000)
Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(150, 000)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Stabilization Service: Acreage allotments and marketing quotas.....	\$1, 666, 800
Commodity Credit Corporation:	
Restoration of capital impairment.....	675, 000, 000
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(800, 000)
Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization.....	21, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime activities: Operating-differential subsidies.....	32, 000, 000
--	--------------

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Military personnel: Military personnel, Air Force.....	25, 000, 000
--	--------------

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	332, 000
Office of Education:	
Defense educational activities.....	9, 700, 000
Grants for library services.....	131, 000
Public Health Service:	
Communicable disease activities.....	160, 000
Sanitary engineering activities.....	350, 000
Hospitals and medical care.....	Language
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses.....	98, 000
Social Security Administration: Grants to States for public assistance.....	10, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.....	2, 800, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Resources Management.....	360, 000
Bureau of Reclamation: Disposal of Coulee Dam community...	21, 000
Bureau of Mines: Health and safety.....	(250, 000)
National Park Service:	
Management and protection.....	150, 000
Construction.....	6, 231, 000
Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Construction.....	55, 000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:	
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	42, 000
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	250, 000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals..	300, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	125, 000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor management reporting and disclosure activities: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 500, 000
--	-------------

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)	
Operations.....	12, 500, 000
Facilities.....	4, 900, 000
Postal modernization.....	4, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs:	
Salaries and expenses-----	\$700, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	500, 000
International organizations and conferences:	
Contributions to international organizations-----	6, 497, 064
International conferences and contingencies-----	300, 000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of the Public Debt: Administering the public debt-----	1, 500, 000
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses-----	395, 000
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	Language

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses:	
Department of Health-----	(213, 000)
Utility services-----	(296, 000)
Miscellaneous:	
Settlement of claims and suits-----	(10, 174)
Audited claims-----	(8, 209)

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

Independent offices: Veterans Administration: Maintenance and operation of supply depots-----	50, 000
General Services Administration: Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	4, 340, 000
Department of Commerce: Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses-----	34, 000
Department of Defense—Civil: Department of the Army:	
Rivers and harbors and flood control: Operation and maintenance, general-----	2, 800, 000
United States Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay-----	(60, 000)
Department of the Interior:	
Bonneville Power Administration: Operation and maintenance-----	195, 000
National Park Service: Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	438, 000
Treasury Department: Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses-----	(37, 000)
Total new obligational authority-----	950, 370, 664
Total District of Columbia funds-----	(527, 383)

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$523,200.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", \$6,500.

Senate Office Buildings

For an additional amount for "Senate Office Buildings", \$12,000.

House Office Buildings

For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings", \$9,000.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Structural and Mechanical Care

For an additional amount for "Structural and mechanical care", \$4,700.

As provided by statute, these proposed supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Care of the building and grounds", \$37,400.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of installation of an electronic bird elimination system on the Supreme Court building.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$57,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for the salaries and related costs for an increased number of judges.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$140,000.

As a result of the increase in the number of senior judges a supplemental appropriation is needed to pay salaries and related costs of (1) additional secretaries and law clerks and (2) requests from newly appointed judges for authority to appoint court criers.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$280,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover additional expenditures for fees of jurors.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$355,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of (1) miscellaneous expenses of additional supporting personnel, (2) the increased subsistence allowance for judges payable under Public Law 86-138, approved August 7, 1959, (3) transcripts for an increasing number of defendants allowed to take a pauper's oath, and (4) furniture for court personnel in buildings where agency tenants budget for their own furniture.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$75,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68(c)(4)).

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the salaries and related expenses of 30 additional clerks for referees in bankruptcy cases.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount for "Federal contributions", *including financial contributions to the States pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$3,000,000.*

The Congress authorized in Public Law 85-606, approved August 8, 1958, a new program to provide Federal financial contributions to States and political subdivisions to assist in financing necessary civil defense personnel and administrative costs. These contributions

would be made following the approval of State plans for civil defense and the law provides adequate safeguards to insure that the personnel appointed under this program in the State and local civil defense organizations will be highly qualified technicians who will serve under a merit system approved by the Federal Government.

As stated in the President's 1961 budget message, lack of funds to carry out this program has seriously hindered our preparations for nonmilitary defense. Enactment of this proposed supplemental appropriation will permit initiation of the program in the last quarter of this fiscal year.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available (from assessments collected from farm credit agencies) for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$2,125,000" to "\$2,335,000".

The field appraisal program of the Farm Credit Administration has been carried out in part by employees paid by the Federal land banks and neither the compensation nor the other expenses of these employees have been included in this limitation on administrative expenses. In order to carry out the provisions of Public Law 86-168, approved August 18, 1959, certain of the appraisal employees heretofore paid by the land banks are now required to be payrolled by the Farm Credit Administration, thus necessitating an increase in the limitation.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN AID FOR AIRPORTS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$11,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to pay obligations incurred in prior years under contract authorizations provided for the Federal-aid airport program. Presently available funds will fall short of meeting the requirements for payments in this fiscal year.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation, established by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available under this head for travel expenses of employees during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$26,270.

This proposed provision is to increase the Federal Communications Commission's travel expense limitation from \$108,730 to \$135,000. The increase is primarily to finance unanticipated travel expenses in connection with the 1960 London Safety of Life at Sea Convention, several hearing cases remanded to the Commission by the courts for further investigation, and investigations arising out of recent developments in the broadcast field.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$750,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to carry out the functions vested in the National Labor Relations Board by title VII of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, approved September 14, 1959. A supplemental appropriation of \$500,000 was granted on September 28, 1959, to provide for these functions for an initial and indefinite period. It is now estimated that these funds will be exhausted by mid-March 1960 and that additional funds will be required by that time.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$2,200,000.

The pension program for veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and for their widows and children was modified by Public Law 86-211, approved August 29, 1959. This act provides a sliding scale of pensions based on specified income limitations and family status and also provides pensions for widows and children of World War II and Korean conflict veterans on the same basis as for dependents of World War I veterans.

Although not effective until July 1, 1960, this law will generate considerable workload in the current fiscal year. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 cases will be affected and that the majority of the work in making the necessary changes under the new law will be done in the current year and will cost \$3,052,000. However, this amount will be partially offset by anticipated savings in the administration of other programs so that the net supplemental requirement is \$2,200,000.

On October 15, 1959, this appropriation was reapportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$9,000,000, and the limitation established by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available under this head for travel expenses of employees during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$35,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet the cost of pay increases for the current fiscal year of wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

The increase in the limitation for employee travel is to permit transfers of trained personnel to activate new facilities and because of an increased number of trial visits and foster home care placements for neuropsychiatric patients.

This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for wage-board pay increases. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 9, 1959, and January 21, 1960.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$105,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Additional funds are needed as a result of the increase in compensation and pension payments during the current fiscal year. Case-loads will average an estimated 95,000 to 100,000 cases higher than the 1960 budget estimate of 3,820,000 cases, due principally to an increase in the number of World War I veterans on the pension rolls and to certain veterans coming on the rolls in order to gain the advantages of the present pension law before the Veterans Pension Act of 1959 goes into effect on July 1, 1960. The average payment is also estimated to rise because of an increased proportion of veterans over 65 on the pension rolls who are entitled to receive approximately \$151 more per annum than those under that age.

This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 15 and December 11, 1959.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants", \$2,000,000.

These additional funds are needed to allow for the broadened program eligibility authorized in the Housing Act of 1959, as well as to continue grants for types of planning previously eligible at the level contemplated in the 1960 budget.

CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL

For an additional amount for "Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal", *including grants for the preparation or completion of community renewal programs, \$50,000,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for liquidation of prior contract authorization and reflects eligibility for progress and final grant payments of a larger number of projects than had been anticipated by the current appropriation. A large number of the 440 projects estimated to be in progress at the end of this year will be eligible for progress payments and about 25 projects are expected to be completed.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL NATIONAL
MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Association, is increased from "\$6,050,000" to "\$6,200,000".

This proposed increase of \$150,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses is to meet the workload stemming from the substantial increase in volume of mortgage purchases in the Association's secondary market program.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

For an additional amount for "Acreage allotments and marketing quotas", \$1,666,800.

Under the Agricultural Act of 1958, producers of upland cotton may elect to increase their base allotments for cotton acreage by up to 40% coupled with a 15%-parity reduction in price support. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the costs of measurement of the additional acreage expected for 1960 based on experience in 1959.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

To partially restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1959, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1), \$675,000,000.

It is now estimated that participation by producers in the price-support programs administered by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be such that the Corporation will require additional funds to assure conduct of its mandatory price-support operations. The above proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide such funds by partially restoring the capital impairment of the Corporation as of June 30, 1959.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in title II of the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from "\$42,000,000" to "\$42,800,000".

This proposed increase of \$800,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses for the Commodity Credit Corporation is for handling a substantially heavier volume of cotton purchases and sales than estimated in the 1960 budget.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$21,000,000.

Additional funds for fighting forest fires are needed due to the unusually severe 1959 fire season throughout the West, especially in California and Oregon. To meet this fire crisis, the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to utilize, as authorized by law, funds appropriated for regular national forest management purposes to pay emergency fire fighting costs. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to replace the funds so used and provide emergency funds for fighting fires that may occur during the balance of the fiscal year 1960.

On September 3, 1959, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$32,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for payment of contractual obligations arising under operating-differential subsidy contracts. The increased requirement arises primarily because lower subsidized operator profits are causing a sharp drop in subsidy recapture and because of a new policy permitting more prompt payment of amounts due operators.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Air Force", \$25,000,000.

The proposed supplemental appropriation for 1960 is to provide funds to cover (1) unanticipated increased costs for pay and allowances resulting from higher dependency factors and increased years of service, and (2) additional costs for movements of military personnel and their dependents resulting from the recent redeployment of Air Force units from bases in France to other locations in England and Germany, and the inactivation of units and bases.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$332,000.

In order to initiate an expanded program in monitoring of radiological contamination of foods, drugs, and cosmetics, additional funds will be needed to finance the purchase of scientific and monitoring equipment. It would permit the establishment of small radiological laboratories in 10 of the 17 Food and Drug Administration district offices and would complete the equipping of a comprehensive radiological laboratory in Washington.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Defense educational activities", for capital contributions to student loan funds, \$9,700,000, of which not to exceed \$4,500,000 shall, without allotment under section 202(a), or apportionment under section 203(a), of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1583), be available for paying to institutions, which have filed applications for contributions between January 7 and June 30, 1959, both inclusive, the amounts necessary to meet in full the approved requests included in such applications: Provided, That, in addition, so much of the amount appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds as the Commissioner may determine will not be necessary for that purpose shall be available for Federal capital contributions to such funds.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is urgently needed to meet the estimated requirements in fiscal year 1960 for contributions to student loan funds operated by colleges and universities under the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Language is also proposed to permit the use, for the above purpose, of unused amounts originally appropriated for loans to colleges.

At the time the 1960 estimate for student loan contributions was prepared, there had been insufficient experience under the program to estimate requirements accurately. Subsequent experience has indicated that many colleges and universities are, or will soon be, short of funds to satisfy loan demands which will arise during the rest of the school year. It is important, therefore, that additional funds be made available as soon as possible so that deserving students in need of loans will be able to continue their education.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Grants for library services", \$131,000.

The 1960 appropriation act provided only \$6,000,000 for grants to the States for development of public library services in rural areas without such services or with inadequate services but included a proviso requiring that allotments to the States be made on the basis of \$7,500,000, the maximum amount authorized to be appropriated under the law. The latest estimate of State requests under the allotment for 1960 exceeds the appropriation of \$6,000,000, by the sum of \$131,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

The limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. ch. 7), is increased from "\$2,167,000" to "\$2,367,000".

As a move to provide better program controls, a change is being made in the point in time at which obligations are recorded. This change is highly desirable and will require a nonrecurring increase of \$200,000 in the limitation.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Communicable disease activities", \$160,000.

Early occupancy of the new Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., will require additional funds to provide for the maintenance, utilities, and related costs associated therewith. Originally scheduled for completion early in fiscal 1961, occupancy of the buildings is now estimated to commence by May 1, 1960.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering activities", \$350,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to finance the purchase of long lead-time equipment required prior to the initiation in 1961 of the expanded programs in radiological health and in water pollution resulting from the processing of radioactive ores. It contemplates the establishment of a radiological laboratory at Salt Lake City, Utah, a medical-biological laboratory to be located at Johns Hopkins University, and a mobile laboratory for use in the surveillance program.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$98,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet the cost of pay increases for the current fiscal year of wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates, the loss of income resulting from a decline in the number of reimbursable patients, and an increase in the number of nonreimbursable patients for whom care is to be provided.

This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for wage-board pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 9, 1959.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$10,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1960 the Congress approved an appropriation of \$2,033,500,000 for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. It is estimated that a supplemental appropriation of \$10,000,000 will be needed as current program trends indicate the Federal share of the average assistance payment for old-age assistance, and the number of recipients in all programs, except aid to the permanently and totally disabled, will exceed the estimates on which the regular appropriation was based.

On September 17, 1959, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C.

665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$2,800,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover fire suppression costs incurred during the summer of 1959 and to meet anticipated needs for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

On September 3, 1959, this appropriation was reapportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$360,000.

Additional funds are needed to meet costs of fire suppression on Indian forest and range lands incurred in the summer of 1959 and to meet anticipated needs for the remainder of fiscal 1960.

On September 30, 1959, this appropriation was reapportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

DISPOSAL OF COULEE DAM COMMUNITY

Not to exceed \$21,000 of the proceeds from the sale of Federal property in the Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee areas shall be available without fiscal year limitation for payment to the city of Coulee Dam in accordance with the provisions of sections 7(b) and 9(o) of the Act of August 30, 1957 (71 Stat. 530).

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for the second of three scheduled assistance payments to the city of Coulee Dam. In accordance with the act of August 30, 1957 (71 Stat. 530), the first payment was made at the time of incorporation, February 26, 1959. The second payment is due a year thereafter, but can only be made after specific appropriation by the Congress.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety", to remain available until expended, \$250,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Minerals Exploration.

This proposed transfer of funds is to cover the Federal share of the cost of blocking an underground coal fire so that it will not undermine

residential and institutional buildings in the town of Scranton, Pa. The potential danger of this fire was not realized until very recently. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania offered on January 19, 1960, to supply \$250,000 to match an equal Federal sum for use in fighting this fire.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection," \$150,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover fire costs incurred this fiscal year and to provide for anticipated needs for the remainder of the year.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$6,231,000, to remain available until expended.

As a result of damages incurred by the earthquakes of August 1959, the sum of \$3,571,000 is needed to provide for the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of roads, trails, parking areas, buildings, utilities, and other facilities in Yellowstone National Park. In addition, \$2,660,000 is included for the construction of parking areas, drive-ways, walks, lighting, and landscaping for the District of Columbia Stadium as authorized by Public Law 86-378, approved September 23, 1959.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$55,000, to remain available until expended.

Additional funds are needed for the dock facilities at Pascagoula, Miss., because the Pascagoula Port Authority has recently notified the Bureau that the water depth of the channel is to be increased from 20 to 40 feet. This will increase the cost of the dock so that the present appropriation of \$35,000 is no longer adequate. The channel widening is scheduled to take place about April 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$42,000.

The Board of Parole will need additional funds to carry out new responsibilities under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, Public Law 86-257, approved September 14, 1959. The Board is responsible for determining whether a person who has been convicted of certain crimes can serve or continue to serve as an employee or official of a labor organization or a group of employees dealing with a labor organization. Such service is prohibited for 5 years after conviction, or imprisonment resulting from such conviction, unless the Board finds that exemption from the prohibition is not contrary to the purposes of the act.

On November 23, 1959, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$250,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover increased costs in the Criminal Division and in the Lands Division. Responsibility for enforcement of all criminal sanctions under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, approved September 14, 1959, lies with the Criminal Division. An amount of \$50,000 is to cover the Division's 1960 costs of implementing the enforcement responsibilities assigned under the act.

The balance of \$200,000 is for the Lands Division to cover the costs connected with land appraisal and condemnation cases, and research and appraisals in Indian claims cases. The additional costs have been brought about by an increase in the volume of condemnation cases and decisions of the Indian Claims Commission holding the Government liable for compensation for vast areas of land in Indian claims cases.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$300,000.

As the result of an increase in general litigative expenses additional funds will be needed for the current fiscal year. These expenses are difficult to control and result from rising costs and an increased rate of litigation handled in the courts.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witness", \$125,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover fees and expenses of witnesses in accordance with statutory requirements. The amount appropriated for the current year is \$79,000 below actual 1959 costs. Current trends indicate that costs this year will exceed those for 1959 by about 3%.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for administration of the functions vested in the Secretary of Labor by the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, approved September 14, 1959. A supplemental appropriation of \$2,000,000 was granted on September 28, 1959, to provide for these functions for an initial and indefinite period. It is now estimated that these funds will be exhausted by the middle of March 1960, and additional funds will be required by that time.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Operations", \$12,500,000.

Mail volume is now expected to increase 4.3% over 1959, as compared to the 3% increase used as a basis for the existing appropriation. No further transfers are available to finance this additional mail volume, thereby requiring early action on this request. The proposed supplemental appropriation also includes funds to finance higher costs resulting from the increase in the Federal gasoline tax under Public Law 86-342.

FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Facilities", \$4,900,000.

This proposed amount is to restore part of the \$9,500,000 transferred to the appropriation for "Operations" to finance increased costs arising under that appropriation. The funds would provide for urgently needed capital improvement projects which would otherwise have to be deferred.

POSTAL MODERNIZATION

For an additional amount for "Postal modernization", \$4,000,000.

Restoration of funds transferred is also needed in this case. The sum of \$3,000,000 has been transferred from this appropriation to the appropriation for "Transportation" to meet cost increases due to increased mail volume, star route contract adjustments necessitated by increased gasoline costs under Public Law 86-342, Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood costs, and increased foreign terminal and transit charges; and \$1,000,000 has been transferred to the appropriation for "Operations" to help finance increased operating costs. The funds now requested are to provide for urgently needed capital improvement projects which would otherwise have to be deferred.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$700,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide \$110,000 to implement Public Law 86-363, approved September 22, 1959, which amended the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize additional visas for certain relatives of U.S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens; \$432,000 to open new posts in Nepal and Pakistan; and \$158,000 to elevate the present consular post at Nicosia, Cyprus, to embassy status.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", \$500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds for unanticipated expenses essential to the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$6,497,064.

Funds are needed to meet the assessment against the United States for the United Nations Emergency Force budget authorized for the calendar year 1960 by the last United Nations General Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", \$300,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for expenses related to the East-West Summit Meeting which is scheduled to be held in May of this year.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$1,500,000.

Unforeseen expenses have been incurred in connection with recent Treasury financings, primarily the exchange of series F and G savings bonds for Treasury notes, and the new offering to exchange series E, F, and J savings bonds for series H bonds.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$395,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet the cost of pay increases for the current fiscal year of wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates, and reclassification of employees pursuant to new position classification standards published by the Civil Service Commission.

This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for wage-board pay increases and was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 9, 1959.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for the transportation and subsistence expenses of agents making security arrangements and accompanying the President on his official visits abroad.

On December 11, 1959, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

BUREAU OF THE MINT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1960, shall be available for the purposes of the Act of September 6, 1959 (Public Law 86-277), authorizing a gold medal to be struck in honor of the late Doctor Robert H. Goddard.

This proposed provision is to authorize the use of available funds to strike a medal in honor of the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard pursuant to Public Law 86-277.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Out of District of Columbia funds)

OPERATING EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Health", \$213,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of an increase in the daily patient rate at Saint Elizabeths Hospital from \$7.30 to \$7.39. The average number of patients is still estimated to be 5,040.

UTILITY SERVICES

For increased costs of electric service, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which these costs are properly payable, \$296,000, of which \$11,000 shall be payable from the highway fund.

The proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost to the District of Columbia of a rate increase granted the Potomac Electric Power Co. on April 10, 1959.

MISCELLANEOUS

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,174.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1957 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 327 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$8,209, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

Compensation and retirement fund expenses, 1957-----	\$104. 17
Operating expenses, Fire Department, 1955-----	124. 25
Operating expenses, Fire Department, 1956-----	1, 497. 10
Operating expenses, Fire Department, 1957-----	6, 482. 75
Total-----	8, 208. 27

These amounts are for the payment of claims that have been settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioners and for the payment of claims chargeable against appropriations that have been exhausted.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for the fiscal years involved.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, for pay increases granted pursuant to law, as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Veterans Administration: "Maintenance and operation of supply depots". \$50,000;

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$4,340,000;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", \$34,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army:

Rivers and harbors and flood control: "Operation and maintenance, general", \$2,800,000, to remain available until expended;

United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of \$60,000 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund);

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$195,000;

National Park Service: "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$438,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Office of the Treasurer.

These proposed supplemental appropriations are to meet the cost of pay increases for the current fiscal year of employees (commonly referred to as wage-board employees) whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

With the exception of the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance, general," under the Department of Defense—Civil, each of these appropriations was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for supplemental estimates for these pay increases. These apportionment actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 9, 1959, and January 21, 1960.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued February 29, 1960
For actions of February 26 & 27,
1960
86th-2d, Nos. 34 & 35

Acreage allotments.....	23
Adjournment.....	12
Air pollution.....	20
Appropriations.....	1,5,7
Budget.....	10
Conservation.....	13
Cooperatives.....	16
Cotton acreage.....	23
Electrification.....	16
Farm income.....	18
Farm program.....	14
Forestry.....	19
Future farmers.....	17
Lands.....	3,4,6,11,22
Law.....	11
Legislative program.....	7
Livestock.....	3
Patents.....	22

Perishable commodities.....	11
Personnel.....	21
Poultry.....	11
Retirement.....	21
Saline water.....	8
Seed labeling.....	11
Stockyards.....	11
Sugar quotas.....	11
Supplemental appropriations.....	5,7
Unemployment.....	15
Water.....	2,8,9
Water resources.....	2
Wool.....	11

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill (during adjournment). Senate committee reported D. C. appropriation bill. Sen. Church introduced and discussed bill to provide additional uses by States of proceeds from national forests.

SENATE. Feb. 26

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10233, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1961 (S. Rept. 1141) (pp. 3274, D149-50).
Sen. Robertson announced postponement of hearings on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1961 (scheduled to begin Mar. 1) as a result of continuing session on the civil rights debate. pp. 3282-3
2. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Mansfield inserted a statement by the National Planning Association discussing the proposed joint development of the upper Columbia River basin by the U. S. and Canada. pp. 3295-8
3. LAND MANAGEMENT; LIVESTOCK. Sen. Murray inserted two resolutions adopted by the Advisory Council of the Bureau of Land Management urging additional funds for that Bureau for expanding the development of public range, watershed, and game habitats. pp. 3298-9
4. LANDS. Sen. McClellan inserted summaries of and discussed the possible effects of S. 1617, "to permit Federal agencies to restore to the States certain jurisdictional authority now vested in the United States, which may better be administered by State authorities, and to acquire such jurisdiction as may be necessary in connection with future land procurement." pp. 3308-18

HOUSE - Feb. 26

5. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. The House Appropriations Committee reported without amendment (on Feb. 26 during adjournment) this bill, H.R. 10743 (H. Rept. 1292). Attached is a table reflecting the actions of the Appropriations Committee in reporting the bill, and excerpts from the Committee report, as they affect this Department.
6. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Public Lands ordered favorably reported H. R. 9723, to impose certain requirements upon persons engaging in certain activities with respect to the public lands. p. D151
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that on Mon., Feb. 29, the House will consider the second supplemental appropriation bill. p. D151

SENATE - Feb. 27

8. SALINE WATER. Received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior reporting that a process has been selected for the 5th saline water demonstration plant; to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 3338
9. WATER. Received a letter from the Under Secretary of Interior transmitting a report on the accomplishments of the anthracite mine-water control program for 1959. p. 3338
10. BUDGET. Received a joint resolution from the General Assembly of Virginia containing a constitutional amendment making balancing of the budget mandatory except in time of war; to Judiciary Committee. p. 3338
11. LAW. Sen. Javits in an attempt to obtain passage of a bill allowing the Attorney General to institute suits and enforce results of such suits in the desegregation field inserted a number of statutes in which the acts authorize injunctive relief in suits brought by officers of the Federal Government to carry out the purport of the laws. Among these are: a statute authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to bring suit in the cases of monopoly or restraint of trade in agricultural products, a statute relating to the bringing of suit in the case of inclosure of public lands, a statute relating to violation of the Wool Product Labeling Act, a statute relating to the enforcing of orders of the Secretary of Agriculture in the case of stockyards, a statute relating to enforcement of sugar quotas, a statute relating to violation of cease and desist orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, a statute relating to injunctions in cases of malpractice of live poultry dealers, a statute relating to injunction against unlicensed dealers in perishable commodities, and a statute relating to enforcement of cease and desist orders in labeling of seeds. pp. 3359-69
12. RECESSED until Mon., Feb. 29. p. 3417

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. CONSERVATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article describing work being done by organizations in behalf of the cause of conservation. pp. A1635-6
14. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly discussing the report issued by the Committee for Economic Development, stating that "the report cited the U. S. high price support program as the single biggest Government obstacle to

15. UNEMPLOYMENT. Rep. Brademas inserted a radio address by Sen. Hartke, "How Serious Is the Unemployment Problem?" pp. A1647-9
16. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Moss inserted an address by Sen. Aiken before the Nat'l Rural Electric Cooperative Ass'n in which he discussed the development of REA programs and stated that "REA cooperatives and regional and national organizations must be kept strong." pp. A1753-4
17. FUTURE FARMERS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley commending the Future Farmers program as having "made a constructive contribution to developing leadership in agriculture for the future," and inserting an article on the observance of National FFA Week. pp. A1654-5
18. FARM INCOME. Extension of remarks of Sen. Randolph stating that on Feb. 2 it was his responsibility to speak in the Senate on the "shortcomings of the Eisenhower-Benson farm policies," and inserting an article, "Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine Farm Income Off 16 Percent -- Decline To \$11 Billion Exceeds Estimate -- Price Drop and Cost Rise Blamed." p. A1660

BILLS INTRODUCED

19. FORESTS. S. 3104, by Sen. Church, to permit the States under certain conditions to utilize the proceeds from the national forests which are paid to them for public purposes in addition to the public schools and public roads; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. p. 3276
20. AIR POLLUTION. S. 3108, by Sen. Kuchel (for himself and others), to provide for public hearings on air pollution problems of more than local significance under, and extend the duration of, the Federal air pollution control law; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of Sen. Kuchel. pp. 3276-8
21. PERSONNEL. S. 3109, by Sen. Javits, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to increase, in the case of children attending school, from 18 to 21, the maximum age for receiving benefits under such act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. p. 3339
22. LANDS. S. 3111, by Sen. Moss, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to certain persons to lands located in the State of Utah; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
23. ACREAGE ALLOTMENT. S. 3117, by Sen. Ellender (by request), to treat all basic agricultural commodities alike with respect to the cost of remeasuring acreage; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

-0-

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Feb. 29: Farm program, H. Agriculture (full committee).

USDA appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec) (FAS to testify; FCIC on call).

Permanent suspension of duties on coarse wool imports, H. Ways and Means (exec) (InMasche, CSS, to answer questions).

Licensing of foreign freight forwarders, S. Commerce.

oOo

For supplemental information or copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105-A.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960

Item	Budget Estimates	House Committee Bill <u>a/</u>	House Committee Bill compared with Budget Estimates
Commodity Stabilization Service:			
Acreage allotments and market-			
ing quotas:			
To permit partial measure-			
ment of the 1960 crop of			
upland cotton acreage ..	\$1,666,800:	\$1,000,000:	-\$666,800
Commodity Credit Corporation:			
Restoration of capital impair-			
ment	675,000,000:	- -	-675,000,000
Limitation on administrative			
expenses:			
To meet an estimated in-			
crease in the volume of			
price support activities	[800,000]:	[400,000]:	[-400,000]
Forest Service:			
Forest protection and utiliza-			
tion:			
Forest land management:			
For fighting forest fires:	21,000,000:	20,450,000:	-550,000
Total, Department of Agriculture :	697,666,800:	21,450,000:	-676,216,800
<u>a/ Reported February 25, 1960.</u>			

EXCERPTS FROM THE HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT ON
THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

"Commodity Credit Corporation.--The budget contained a request for \$675,000,000 to provide the Corporation with a greater margin of capital between now and June 30, 1960. The Committee has disallowed the item as there is a margin of \$441,000,000 in the present \$14.5 billion borrowing authorization which it does not expect to use in this fiscal year. The Committee is of the opinion that the Department has presented no real need for additional funds at this time.

The Committee again urges the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell its surplus commodities at competitive prices, which in effect will provide additional capital as well as reduce costs of the warehousing program. Such sales are authorized by law.

The cost of warehousing, transportation and interest for surplus commodities in 1960 alone is estimated at \$1.262 billion, and for fiscal 1959 it was \$827,500,000.

Denial of these funds will in no way hurt the farmer. Surely no one can claim that these tremendous warehouse expenditures help either farmer or consumer.

The Committee respectfully urges the legislative committee to present a farm program now that will give the farmer a high income to which he is rightfully entitled and which he is not now getting, and to develop a workable plan to sell commodities at competitive prices in the market instead of storing them in warehouses, building up tremendous warehouse costs, and leaving them there to rot or be given away. Such costly practices help neither the farmer nor consumer. ***"

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

FEBRUARY 26, 1960.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10743]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document No. 327, and the 1961 Budget.

SUMMARY OF BILL

The Committee considered budget estimates totaling \$1,008,398,264, and is recommending for appropriation \$229,175,864, or \$779,222,400 less than the amount proposed in the estimates. An explanation of the individual items in the bill for the various departments and agencies follows, and a detailed tabulation of the budget estimates and recommended appropriations is at the end of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Stabilization Service.—The Committee has approved \$1,000,000 for checking additional cotton acreage in the last quarter of this fiscal year. This is a reduction of \$666,800 in the budget estimate, but is in addition to \$39,135,000 appropriated in the regular bill for 1960.

Commodity Credit Corporation.—The budget contained a request for \$675,000,000 to provide the Corporation with a greater margin of capital between now and June 30, 1960. The Committee has disallowed the item as there is a margin of \$441,000,000 in the present \$14.5 billion borrowing authorization which it does not expect to use in this fiscal year. The Committee is of the opinion that the Department has presented no real need for additional funds at this time.

The Committee again urges the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell its surplus commodities at competitive prices, which in effect will provide additional capital as well as reduce costs of the warehousing program. Such sales are authorized by law.

The cost of warehousing, transportation and interest for surplus commodities in 1960 alone is estimated at \$1.262 billion, and for fiscal 1959 it was \$827,500,000.

Denial of these funds will in no way hurt the farmer. Surely no one can claim that these tremendous warehouse expenditures help either farmer or consumer.

The Committee respectfully urges the legislative committee to present a farm program now that will give the farmer a high income to which he is rightfully entitled and which he is not now getting, and to develop a workable plan to sell commodities at competitive prices in the market instead of storing them in warehouses, building up tremendous warehouse costs, and leaving them there to rot or be given away. Such costly practices help neither the farmer nor consumer.

The bill contains language increasing the limitation on administrative expenses for the Corporation from \$42,000,000 to \$42,400,000. This is a reduction of \$400,000 in the request. The increase will allow for handling a higher volume of cotton purchases and sales than was estimated in the 1960 budget.

Forest Service.—The Committee recommends \$20,450,000 to reimburse the Forest Service for funds it has used for fighting an unusually high number of forest fires this year. The appropriation also provides for estimated fire fighting costs in the last six months of the fiscal year based on the average cost for the last five years. The amount allowed is \$550,000 less than the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Coast and Geodetic Survey.—The budget estimate of \$34,000 for the cost of pay increases that have been granted for wage-board employees during the fiscal year has been approved.

Maritime activities.—The Committee has approved \$16,000,000 for the payment of operating-differential subsidies. This is \$16,000,000 less than the supplemental request, but is in addition to \$128,750,000 already appropriated for 1960 and will permit some acceleration of subsidy payments during the current year. In 1959 appropriations of \$127,500,000 were made, and 2,225 voyages were authorized. Funds for 1958 totaled \$100,000,000 and 2,100 voyages were authorized.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Rivers and harbors and flood control: Operation and maintenance, general.—The Committee recommends \$2,700,000 for the cost of pay increases to certain wage-board employees. This is a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate. A substantial part of the estimate is not a firm figure.

United States Soldiers' Home.—The request for a \$60,000 increase in limitation to meet the cost of pay increases for wage-board employees has been approved.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

Military Personnel, Air Force.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000 instead of \$25,000,000 as requested. The

funds allowed are for the increased costs of pay and allowances resulting from higher dependency factors and increased years of service by grade over estimates used in preparing the 1960 Budget. The \$19,000,000 requested for the additional costs attributable to structure changes and redeployment of personnel has been denied. The 1960 appropriation is based on an Air Force strength of 845,000, and funds have already been appropriated to support this number. However, the beginning strength in the 1961 Budget has been established at 825,000, so the end strength objective for fiscal year 1960 has been reduced by 20,000. This should result in savings instead of a need for the supplemental request of \$19,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Department of Public Health.—The bill includes \$200,000 for the Department of Public Health to cover the cost of an increase in the daily patient rate at St. Elizabeths Hospital. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$13,000 in the budget estimate.

Utility services.—The bill contains \$290,000 to pay the increased cost of electrical service resulting from a rate increase. The reduction of \$6,000 in the estimate can be absorbed within the funds available to the various departments.

Miscellaneous.—The Committee has approved the budget estimates of \$10,174 for settlement of claims and suits and \$8,209 for audited claims.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration.—The budget estimate proposed an appropriation of \$332,000 to finance advance procurement of special scientific and monitoring equipment to establish 10 new radiological laboratories and complete the equipping of another. The funds have been denied at this time. This is a matter that should be considered in connection with the regular 1961 estimates.

Office of Education.—The Committee recommends approval of the \$9,700,000 budget estimate for student loan funds under the Defense Education Act program. A total of 27,000 loans were made in 1959, an additional 68,000 have been granted for this fiscal year, and it is anticipated the number will reach 100,000 before June 30, 1960. The regular 1960 appropriation for defense loans was \$30,000,000 and the amount in the bill raises the total to \$39,700,000.

The Committee has approved \$100,000 of the request for \$131,000 for grants for library services in rural areas. The 1960 appropriation act included \$6,000,000 for such grants and provided that allotments to the States should be made on the basis of \$7,500,000. Latest estimates indicate that additional funds will be needed and the amount allowed should be sufficient to make required payments.

Public Health Service.—The bill contains \$125,000 of the request for \$160,000 for certain operating costs of the new communicable disease center in Atlanta, Georgia, which was originally scheduled for occupancy in fiscal year 1961 but is now estimated to commence in May. Under the terms of the estimate it is possible the \$125,000 allowed may not be needed.

The Committee has denied the request of \$350,000 for sanitary engineering activities for financing the purchase of certain equipment for three new radiological laboratories. This matter should be considered as a part of the 1961 program.

The Committee has not approved the request for a \$200,000 increase in limitation for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare who are entitled to benefits under the Dependents Medical Care Act. The issue involves a change in the accounting period and the transition should start with the 1961 budget.

St. Elizabeths Hospital.—The Committee has approved \$90,000 for salaries and expenses to meet the cost of pay increases granted to certain wage-board employees and to cover an increase in the non-reimbursable patient load. This is a reduction of \$8,000 in the budget estimate.

Social Security Administration.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,500,000 for grants to States for public assistance, a reduction of \$500,000 in the estimate. The increasing requirements of this program are recognized but the latest recapitulation indicates that the full amount of the request will not be needed.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The Committee has disapproved the \$39,600 budget estimate for this item, which is for the planning of a memorial that could cost \$7,500,000 or more for construction. This estimate was included in the 1961 Budget with the proposal that the funds be made immediately available. There is no authorization for providing any Federal funds for construction.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends that the limitation on administrative expenses be increased from \$2,125,000 to \$2,310,000. The additional amount is necessary due to the enactment of Public Law 86-168, approved August 18, 1959, requiring that certain appraisal employees formerly paid by the land banks be transferred to the Farm Credit Administration payroll.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is recommended for payment of Federal matching funds to municipalities for airport construction projects undertaken in line with grant agreements authorized by the Federal Airport Act. This is a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Committee considered and denied a request to increase the travel limitation for this agency by \$26,270.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Public Buildings Service.—The Committee recommends \$3,590,000 to meet the costs of pay increases for certain wage-board employees. This is a reduction of \$750,000 in budget estimate, which can be made due to other elements of savings in this appropriation.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Urban planning grants.—A supplemental appropriation of \$1,500,000 is recommended for urban planning grants. This is a reduction of \$500,000 in the estimate. The amount allowed will provide a total of \$3,225,000 for grants during 1960 for the broadened program authorized in the Housing Act of 1959.

Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.—The Committee has denied the request for an additional \$50,000,000 appropriation this year to liquidate a portion of the outstanding obligations for capital grant contributions. An appropriation of \$90,000,000 was made for such payments at the beginning of the year and \$33,000,000 of that amount is unexpended.

The Urban Renewal Administration has authorization to award \$1,700,000,000 in capital grant contracts, and on July 1 this will become \$2,000,000,000. To date \$297,000,000 has been appropriated to liquidate such contracts, leaving \$1,703,000,000 in authority outstanding which must be liquidated by appropriations at some time in the future. Congress has abdicated its annual control over this vast expenditure of public funds.

The Committee is in favor of the urban renewal program but it is against the back door approach to the Treasury whereby the Congress loses all control over the obligation of Federal financial resources.

Federal National Mortgage Association.—The Committee has approved a \$100,000 increase in the limitation for administrative expenses. This is \$50,000 less than the amount requested, but should be adequate to enable the Association to meet the increasing workload it is experiencing in its secondary market operations. As the interest rate on borrowings in the financial markets continues upward, the Association has to buy more mortgages, and sells fewer of the mortgages it has on hand.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—A supplemental of \$750,000 was requested and the Committee has approved \$500,000 for administering the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. The regular appropriation for the Board in 1960 was \$14,250,000. It was testified that the \$500,000 approved last fall for the new Act will soon be exhausted.

The 15 new trial examiners requested in the estimates have been approved, and the Committee has also allowed the request for \$240,000 to rent new space. The \$100,000 requested for renovations and moving costs has been denied. The General Services Administration should provide for such moving and the necessary renovations.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

General operating expenses.—The Committee has approved a supplemental appropriation of \$2,000,000 for general operating expenses. Last fall this appropriation was reapportioned on a deficiency basis indicating an additional \$5,058,000 would be required to administer responsibilities added by law since the 1960 appropriation was approved. That amount has since been revised downward to \$2,200,000 as requested in the budget estimate and the Committee

anticipates that additional savings will be made in the various programs funded under this item.

Inpatient care.—The bill contains \$8,810,000 for inpatient care, a decrease of \$190,000 in the estimate, to meet the cost of wage board increases granted since the regular 1960 appropriation was approved. The limitation on travel expenses has been increased by \$35,000 as requested.

Maintenance and operation of supply depots.—The Committee recommends \$48,500 of the \$50,000 requested for maintenance and operation of supply depots to cover added costs of wage-board pay increases granted since the beginning of the fiscal year.

Compensation and pensions.—An additional \$100,000,000 is included in the bill for compensation and pensions to cover an increasing number on the pension rolls. This is a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bonneville Power Administration.—The Committee has approved \$195,000 as requested for wage board increases, but recommends that they be financed by transfer from funds currently available for construction.

Bureau of Land Management.—The Committee has approved \$2,450,000 for fire suppression costs incurred during the summer of 1959, and to meet similar needs for the remainder of the current fiscal year. A reduction of \$350,000 has been made in anticipation that the costs during the balance of the fiscal year will approximate the average experience of the last five years.

Bureau of Indian Affairs.—The bill includes \$310,000 for resources management to meet the costs of fire suppression on forest and range lands. This is a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate.

Bureau of Reclamation.—The Committee has approved the budget request for \$21,000 for payment to the city of Coulee Dam as authorized by the act disposing of certain Federal property in the Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee areas.

Bureau of Mines.—The budget language requesting the transfer of \$250,000 from the Office of Minerals Exploration to the Bureau of Mines to cover the Federal share of the cost of blocking an underground coal fire at Scranton, Pa., has been approved. This amount will be matched by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

National Park Service.—The sum of \$435,000 is recommended for the maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities and is for financing wage-board pay increases of certain employees. This is \$3,000 less than the budget estimate.

The Committee recommends \$125,000 of the \$150,000 requested for management and protection to cover the cost of fighting forest fires.

The Committee recommends \$3,135,000 for construction, a reduction of \$3,096,000 in the request. The amount allowed includes the budget estimate of \$2,660,000 for construction of parking areas, including driveways, walks, lighting, and landscaping for the District of Columbia Stadium as authorized by Public Law 86-378, approved September 23, 1959. The National Park Service is directed not to let bids for these items until the contract for the construction of the Stadium has actually been awarded by the District of Columbia Armory Board.

The balance of the allowance, \$475,000, is for construction of new hospital facilities at the Lake area in Yellowstone National Park.

The Committee has disallowed \$1,110,800 requested to replace regular funds expended this year for repair of earthquake damage primarily to roads and trails and \$1,985,200 for a new headquarters building, housing, and other facilities. This request typifies the too widespread belief that no effort should be made to absorb within available funds contingencies that may arise but rather that the principle of "business as usual" should prevail and Congress should merely appropriate additional funds. The request also exemplifies the tendency to avoid, if possible, provision of items in the regular budget estimates by including them in the supplemental requests for the current year. A total of \$4,462,000 is available this year for construction in Yellowstone, and the full budget request of \$3,739,000 is carried in the regular bill for 1961 as it passed the House. The Committee sees no reason why the Park Service cannot reprogram to absorb the cost of the emergency repair work.

Of the \$1,110,800 which has been expended to date, \$1,026,000 is for construction of roads and trails financed under the item "Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)". As of January 31, 1960, the Park Service had an unobligated balance of \$19,189,000 and an unexpended balance of \$26,650,000 for this program.

The building replacement program at a cost of \$1,985,200 admittedly does not qualify for emergency handling as a result of the earthquake and, therefore, should be scheduled in the normal manner at the appropriate time in the regular budget requests of the Park Service.

Fish and Wildlife Service.—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$55,000 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to provide for emergency modifications to dock facilities at the technological laboratory at Pascagoula, Mississippi.

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States.—The Committee has approved \$35,000 requested for installing an electronic bird elimination system on the Supreme Court Building, and \$2,400 for the cost of wage board pay increases.

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.—The request for \$57,000 for salaries and related costs for two additional judges has been approved.

The Committee recommends \$75,000 for salaries of supporting personnel instead of \$140,000 as proposed in the budget estimate.

The bill includes \$200,000 for fees of jurors and commissioners instead of \$280,000 as requested. It was testified that the full amount of the request probably would not be needed.

The bill contains \$250,000 for the increased subsistence allowance payable under Public Law 86-138 to judges, additional reporting services, and furniture. This is a reduction of \$105,000 in the budget estimate.

The bill contains \$50,000 for expenses of referees instead of \$75,000 as requested. It provides for 20 of the 30 clerks requested for referees in bankruptcy cases.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration.—The Committee recommends \$20,000 to enable the Department to carry out its new responsi-

bilities under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act and will provide for 3 of the 8 additional personnel requested. This is a reduction of \$22,000 in the budget estimate.

The bill provides \$190,000 for general legal activities, a reduction of \$60,000 in the request. The amount allowed includes \$25,000 for enforcement activities assigned the Criminal Division under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, and \$165,000 for the Lands Division.

The Committee recommends \$200,000 for United States attorneys and marshals, instead of \$300,000 as requested. The total approved includes \$50,000 for attorneys and \$150,000 for marshals.

The budget estimate of \$125,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses has been allowed in full.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The budget requested a supplemental appropriation of \$1,500,000 for Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act activities. The Committee recommends \$750,000, which is in addition to \$2,000,000 already provided for the current year. The staff at the present time totals 335 and the amount approved is to continue this employment for the balance of the year. The Committee does not intend that any of the additional funds be used for new positions that would have to be annualized in 1961. Further expansion should be deferred until there is a better indication of compliance on the part of the unions as voluntary action may substantially reduce the workload presently contemplated.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives.—The bill includes \$112,500 for the usual gratuity payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members of the House.

The Committee has approved the \$523,200 requested for miscellaneous items of the House to carry out the provisions of the resolution increasing the stationery allowance of Members.

Architect of the Capitol.—The request of the Architect for \$20,200 to pay increased wage board salary costs has been approved.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The request for an additional \$12,500,000 for Operating expenses has been reduced to \$10,000,000. The Committee is of the opinion that the cost of such operations should reflect greater savings from the large investment in new facilities and modern equipment.

The Committee has approved the budget requests of \$4,900,000 for Facilities, and \$4,000,000 for Postal Modernization, to restore funds that were transferred to other appropriations to handle an increased volume of mail.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs.—The Committee has included \$210,000 in the bill for salaries and expenses, which is a reduction of \$490,000 in the budget estimate. The recommendation includes \$60,000 to implement Public Law 86-363, approved September 22, 1959, which authorizes additional visas for certain relatives of United States' citizens and lawfully resident aliens. The \$158,000 requested to elevate the present consular post at Nicosia, Cyprus, to embassy

status has been denied as has the request for funds to open a new post in Pakistan. The Committee has approved \$150,000 to open a new post in Katmandu, Nepal.

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$500,000 for emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.

International organizations and conferences.—The budget estimate of \$6,497,064 is approved for contributions to international organizations to meet the assessment against the United States for the United Nations Emergency Force.

The bill contains \$200,000 for international conferences and contingencies for expenses related to the Summit Meeting which is scheduled to be held later this fiscal year. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary.—The budget language authorizing the transfer of \$37,000 from the Office of the Treasurer to the Office of the Secretary to meet the cost of wage-board pay increases has been approved.

Bureau of the Public Debt.—The Committee has approved a supplemental appropriation of \$750,000 instead of \$1,500,000 as requested for administering the public debt. The amount allowed is for unforeseen expenses incurred in connection with recent Treasury financings.

Bureau of Customs.—The Committee has included \$380,000 for the cost of wage-board increases. This is a reduction of \$15,000 in the budget estimate.

United States Secret Service.—An appropriation of \$450,000 is recommended for salaries and expenses instead of \$500,000 as requested for travel and other expenses of agents while making security arrangements for Presidential official visits abroad.

Bureau of the Mint.—The budget language authorizing use of \$2,500 of available funds for striking a gold medal in honor of the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard has been approved.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following legislative provision not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill is recommended:

On pages 5 and 6, in connection with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

, of which not to exceed \$4,500,000 shall, without allotment under section 202(a), or apportionment under section 203(a), of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1583), be available for paying to institutions, which have filed applications for contributions between January 7 and June 30, 1959, both inclusive, the amounts necessary to meet in full the approved requests included in such applications: Provided, That, in addition, so much of the amount appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds as the Commissioner may determine will not be necessary for that purpose shall be available for Federal capital contributions to such funds.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Commodity Stabilization Service: Acreage allotments and marketing quotas-----	\$1,666,800	\$1,000,000	-\$666,800
Commodity Credit Corporation:			
Restoration of capital impairment-----	675,000,000	-----	-675,000,000
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(800,000)	(400,000)	(-400,000)
Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization-----	21,000,000	20,450,000	-550,000
Total, Department of Agriculture-----	697,666,800	21,450,000	-676,216,800
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses-----	34,000	34,000	-----
Maritime activities: Operating-differential subsidies-----	32,000,000	16,000,000	-16,000,000
Total, Department of Commerce-----	32,034,000	16,034,000	-16,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
Department of the Army:			
Rivers and harbors and flood control: Operation and maintenance, general-----	2,800,000	2,700,000	-100,000

United States Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay-----	(60, 000)	(60, 000)	-----
Total, Department of Defense—Civil Functions-----	2, 800, 000	2, 700, 000	-100, 000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS			
Military personnel: Military personnel, Air Force-----	25, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-19, 000, 000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
(Out of District of Columbia funds)			
Operating expenses:			
Department of Public Health-----	(213, 000)	(200, 000)	(-13, 000)
Utility services-----	(296, 000)	(290, 000)	(-6, 000)
Miscellaneous:			
Settlement of claims and suits-----	(10, 174)	(10, 174)	-----
Audited claims-----	(8, 209)	(8, 209)	-----
Total, District of Columbia-----	(527, 383)	(508, 383)	(-19, 000)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	332, 000	-----	-332, 000
Office of Education:			
Defense educational activities-----	9, 700, 000	9, 700, 000	-----
Grants for library services-----	131, 000	100, 000	-31, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 17.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued			
Public Health Service:			
Communicable disease activities-----	\$160, 000	\$125, 000	—\$35, 000
Sanitary engineering activities-----	350, 000	-----	—350, 000
Hospitals and medical care (increase in limitation)-----	(200, 000)	-----	(—200, 000)
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses-----	98, 000	90, 000	—8, 000
Social Security Administration: Grants to States for public assistance-----	10, 000, 000	9, 500, 000	—500, 000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	20, 771, 000	19, 515, 000	—1, 256, 000
INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission-----	239, 600	-----	—39, 600
Farm Credit Administration: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(210, 000)	(185, 000)	(—25, 000)
Federal Aviation Agency: Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	11, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses (increase in travel limitation)-----	(26, 270)	-----	(—26, 270)
General Services Administration: Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	4, 340, 000	3, 590, 000	—750, 000

Housing and Home Finance Agency:			
Office of the Administrator:			
Urban planning grants-----	2, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	-500, 000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	50, 000, 000	-----	-50, 000, 000
Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(150, 000)	(100, 000)	(-50, 000)
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	52, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	-50, 500, 000
National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses-----	750, 000	500, 000	-250, 000
Veterans Administration:			
General operating expenses-----	2, 200, 000	2, 000, 000	-200, 000
Inpatient care-----	9, 000, 000	8, 810, 000	-190, 000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots-----	50, 000	48, 500	-1, 500
Compensation and pensions-----	105, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
Total, Veterans Administration-----	116, 250, 000	110, 858, 500	-5, 391, 500
Total, independent offices-----	184, 379, 600	126, 448, 500	-57, 931, 100
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bonneville Power Administration: Operation and maintenance-----	195, 000	* (195, 000)	-195, 000
Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	2, 800, 000	2, 450, 000	-350, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Resources management-----	360, 000	310, 000	-50, 000
Bureau of Reclamation: Disposal of Coulee Dam community-----	21, 000	21, 000	-----
Bureau of Mines: Health and safety-----	* (250, 000)	* (250, 000)	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 17.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued			
National Park Service:			
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	\$438, 000	\$435, 000	—\$3, 000
Management and protection-----	150, 000	125, 000	—25, 000
Construction-----	6, 231, 000	3, 135, 000	—3, 096, 000
Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Construction-----	55, 000	55, 000	-----
Total, Department of the Interior-----	10, 250, 000	6, 531, 000	—3, 719, 000
THE JUDICIARY			
Supreme Court of the United States: Care of the building and grounds-----	37, 400	37, 400	-----
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:			
Salaries of judges-----	57, 000	57, 000	-----
Salaries of supporting personnel-----	140, 000	75, 000	—65, 000
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	280, 000	200, 000	—80, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	355, 000	250, 000	—105, 000
Expenses of referees (special account) -----	(75, 000)	(50, 000)	(—25, 000)
Total, definite appropriations-----	869, 400	619, 400	—250, 000
Total, definite and special account appropriations, the Judiciary-----	944, 400	669, 400	—275, 000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

Salaries and expenses, general administration-----	42, 000	20, 000	- 22, 000
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	250, 000	190, 000	- 60, 000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals-----	300, 000	200, 000	- 100, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	125, 000	125, 000	-----
Total, Department of Justice-----	717, 000	535, 000	- 182, 000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities: Salaries and expenses-----

750, 000	- 750, 000
----------	------------

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives:

Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members-----	112, 500	+ 112, 500
Contingent expenses of the House: Miscellaneous items-----	523, 200	-----

Architect of the Capitol:

Capitol Buildings and grounds:

Capitol Buildings-----	6, 500	-----
------------------------	--------	-------

House Office Buildings-----

Library buildings and grounds: Structural and mechanical care-----

9, 000	-----
4, 700	4, 700
543, 400	655, 900

Total, Legislative Branch-----

+ 112, 500

See footnotes at end of table, p. 17.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
(Out of postal fund)			
Operations-----	\$12, 500, 000	\$10, 000, 000	—\$2, 500, 000
Facilities-----	4, 900, 000	4, 900, 000	-----
Postal modernization-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----
Total, Post Office Department-----	21, 400, 000	18, 900, 000	—2, 500, 000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Administration of foreign affairs:			
Salaries and expenses-----	700, 000	210, 000	—490, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
International organizations and conferences:			
Contributions to international organizations-----	6, 497, 064	6, 497, 064	-----
International conferences and contingencies-----	300, 000	200, 000	—100, 000
Total, Department of State-----	7, 997, 064	7, 407, 064	—590, 000
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses-----	³ (37, 000)	³ (37, 000)	-----
Bureau of the Public Debt: Administering the public debt-----	1, 500, 000	750, 000	—750, 000

Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses-----	395, 000	380, 000	-15, 000
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000	450, 000	-50, 000
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	(2, 500)	(2, 500)	-----
Total, Treasury Department-----	2, 395, 000	1, 580, 000	-815, 000
Grand total:			
Definite appropriations-----	1, 008, 323, 264	229, 125, 864	-779, 197, 400
Special account appropriations-----	75, 000	50, 000	-25, 000
Total-----	1, 008, 398, 264	229, 175, 864	-779, 222, 400

¹ Estimates contained in H. Doc. No. 327 except as otherwise noted.
² Contained in H. Doc. No. 255 (the 1961 Budget).
³ To be derived by transfer.

○

Union Calendar No. 568

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10743

[Report No. 1292]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 26, 1960

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960") for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

3 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

4 For an additional amount for "Acreage allotments and
5 marketing quotas", \$1,000,000.

6 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8 The limitation under this head in title II of the Depart-
9 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appro-
10 priation Act, 1960, on the amount available for administra-
11 tive expenses of the Corporation, is increased from
12 "\$42,000,000" to "\$42,400,000".

13 FOREST SERVICE

14 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

15 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
16 utilization", for "Forest land management", \$20,450,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$34,000.

21 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

22 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

23 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential
24 subsidies", \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

2 FUNCTIONS

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

4 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

5 For an additional amount for “Operation and mainte-
6 nance, general”, \$2,700,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS’ HOME

9 The limitation under this head in title VIII of the De-
10 partments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare
11 Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for “Lim-
12 itation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay”, is
13 increased from “\$10,948,000” to “\$11,008,000”.

14 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

15 FUNCTIONS

16 MILITARY PERSONNEL

17 MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

18 For an additional amount for “Military personnel, Air
19 Force”, \$6,000,000.

1 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

3 OPERATING EXPENSES

4 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

5 For an additional amount for "Department of Public
6 Health", \$200,000.

7 UTILITY SERVICES

8 For increased costs of electric service, to be transferred
9 by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the
10 appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which these
11 costs are properly payable, \$290,000, of which \$11,000
12 shall be payable from the highway fund.

13 MISCELLANEOUS

14 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

15 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
16 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
17 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
18 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,174.

19 AUDITED CLAIMS

20 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-
21 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
22 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
23 been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds
24 of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C. Code,
25 title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year

1 1957 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document
2 Numbered 327 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$8,209, together
3 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the in-
4 terest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per
5 centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,
6 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

7 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

8 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
9 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
10 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
11 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
12 the fiscal years involved.

13 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND 14 WELFARE

15 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

16 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

17 For an additional amount for "Defense educational
18 activities", for capital contributions to student loan funds,
19 \$9,700,000, of which not to exceed \$4,500,000 shall, with-
20 out allotment under section 202 (a), or apportionment under
21 section 203 (a), of the National Defense Education Act
22 of 1958 (72 Stat. 1583), be available for paying to in-
23 stitutions, which have filed applications for contributions
24 between January 7 and June 30, 1959, both inclusive, the
25 amounts necessary to meet in full the approved requests

1 included in such applications: *Provided*, That, in addition,
2 so much of the amount appropriated under this head in the
3 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropria-
4 tion Act, 1960, for loans for non-Federal capital contribu-
5 tions to student loan funds as the Commissioner may deter-
6 mine will not be necessary for that purpose shall be available
7 for Federal capital contributions to such funds.

8 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

9 For an additional amount for "Grants for library serv-
10 ices", \$100,000.

11 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

12 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

13 For an additional amount for "Communicable disease
14 activities", \$125,000.

15 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$90,000.

19 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

20 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

21 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
22 public assistance", \$9,500,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available (from assessments collected from farm credit agencies) for administrative expenses, is increased from “\$2,125,000” to “\$2,310,000”.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for “Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)”, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”, \$3,590,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For an additional amount for “Urban planning grants”, \$1,500,000.

1 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

3 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-
4 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount
5 available for administrative expenses of the Association, is
6 increased from "\$6,050,000" to \$6,150,000".

7 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$500,000.

11 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

12 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
14 penses", \$2,000,000.

15 INPATIENT CARE

16 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$8,-
17 810,000, and the limitation established by section 102 of the
18 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount
19 available under this head for travel expenses of employees
20 during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$35,000.

21 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

22 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
23 tion of supply depots", \$48,500.

1 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

2 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
3 sions", \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

5 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

7 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
8 nance", \$195,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
9 priation for the current fiscal year for "Construction".

10 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

11 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

12 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
13 and resources", \$2,450,000.

14 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

15 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

16 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
17 \$310,000.

18 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

19 DISPOSAL OF COULEE DAM COMMUNITY

20 Not to exceed \$21,000 of the proceeds from the sale of
21 Federal property in the Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee
22 areas shall be available without fiscal year limitation for pay-
23 ment to the city of Coulee Dam in accordance with the pro-

visions of sections 7 (b) and 9 (a) of the Act of August 30,
1957 (71 Stat. 530).

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety", to
remain available until expended, \$250,000, to be derived by
transfer from the appropriation for the current fiscal year
for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Minerals Exploration.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and reha-
bilitation of physical facilities", \$435,000.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protec-
tion", \$125,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$3,135,-
000, to remain available until expended.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$55,000,
to remain available until expended.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Care of the building and grounds", \$37,400.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$57,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$75,000.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$200,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$250,000.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$50,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
5 general administration", \$20,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
8 general legal activities", \$190,000.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

10 MARSHALS

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
12 United States attorneys and marshals", \$200,000.

13 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

14 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
15 witnesses", \$125,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

18 ACTIVITIES

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$750,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Helen S. Boyle, widow of Charles A. Boyle, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500.

For payment to Lucinda M. Bush, widow of Alvin R. Bush, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

For payment to Lucille K. Carter, widow of Stephen V. Carter, late a Representative from the State of Iowa, \$22,500.

For payment to Sara M. Hall, widow of David M. Hall, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, \$22,500.

For payment to Mae J. Simpson, widow of Richard M. Simpson, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$523,200.

1 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

2 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

3 Capitol Buildings

4 For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings",
5 \$6,500.

6 House Office Buildings

7 For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings",
8 \$9,000.

9 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

10 Structural and Mechanical Care

11 For an additional amount for "Structural and mechani-
12 cal care", \$4,700.

13 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

14 (Out of postal fund)

15 OPERATIONS

16 For an additional amount for "Operations",
17 \$10,000,000.

18 FACILITIES

19 For an additional amount for "Facilities", \$4,900,000.

20 POSTAL MODERNIZATION

21 For an additional amount for "Postal modernization",
22 \$4,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$210,000.

6 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

7 SERVICE

8 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
9 matic and consular service", \$500,000.

10 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

11 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

12 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
13 national organizations", \$6,497,064.

14 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

15 For an additional amount for "International conferences
16 and contingencies", \$200,000.

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$37,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
22 for "Salaries and expenses", Office of the Treasurer.

1 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

2 ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

3 For an additional amount for "Administering the public
4 debt", \$750,000.

5 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$380,000.

9 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$450,000.

13 BUREAU OF THE MINT

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under
16 this head for the fiscal year 1960, shall be available for the
17 purposes of the Act of September 6, 1959 (Public Law 86-
18 277), authorizing a gold medal to be struck in honor of the
19 late Doctor Robert H. Goddard.

Union Calendar No. 568

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10743

[Report No. 1292]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

FEBRUARY 26, 1960

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued March 1, 1960
For actions of February 29, 1960
86th-2d, No. 36

Appropriations.....	6,33	
Area redevelopment.....	35	
Auditing.....	4	
Budget.....	24,38	
Cooperatives.....	26	
Corn.....	29	
Economic report.....	1,11	
Electrification.....	23,37	
Farm program.....	18,32	
Food prices.....	19	
Foreign aid.....	7	
Forestry.....	28	
4-H Clubs.....	9	
Grains.....	29	
Interest rates.....	12,21	
Lands.....	3,31	
Mine-water control.....	14	
National defense.....	38	
Natural resources.....	2	
Personnel.....	5,16,30	
Price supports.....	34	
Printing.....	4	
Property.....	20	
Saline water.....	13	
Supplemental appropriations.....	6	
Textiles.....	10,22	
Tobacco.....	34	
Veterans' benefits.....	27	
Water pollution.....	8,25	
Water resources.....	15	
Wheat.....	29	
Wildlife.....	36	
Wool.....	17	

HIGHLIGHTS: The House passed the second supplemental appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. ECONOMIC REPORT. Sens. Douglas and Bush inserted the report of the Joint Economic Committee, including majority and minority views, on the Economic Report of the President. pp. 3489-3500
2. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Anderson inserted the natural resources platform adopted by the Western States Democratic Conference in Albuquerque, N. Mex., dealing with "the subject of water resources, minerals, conservation and recreation, Federal lands and forests, and matters of that nature" (pp. 3507-10). Sen. Moss inserted a statement of Sen. McGee commending adoption of this natural resources platform (pp. 3510-11).
Sen. Mundt inserted a resolution from Huron, S. Dak., on the "need for acting in connection with the completion of the Oahe unit of the Missouri River Basin project." pp. 3515-6
3. PUBLIC LANDS. Both Houses received from Interior a proposed bill "to amend the act of October 17, 1940, relating to the disposition of certain public lands in Alaska"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. 3483, 3488
4. PRINTING; AUDITING. Both Houses received from GAO an audit report on the Government Printing Office. pp. 3482, 3488

5. PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd submitted the report of the Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal employment and pay for Jan. 1960. pp. 3500-04

HOUSE

6. APPROPRIATION. Passed, with amendments, H. R. 10743, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill. (pp. 3420-38)
Rep. Whitten attacked the deletion of the \$675 million recommended by the President to restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation and asked that someone on the subcommittee who considered the bill offer an amendment to include it. However, no action was taken to do so. (pp. 3427-33)
7. MUTUAL SECURITY. Rep. Avery inserted a study made on the "voter's attitudes toward Mutual Security," which indicated, in the area covered, that around 70% favor it with limitations. pp. 3439-41
Both Houses received a letter from the Acting Secretary of State transmitting a report on grant economic assistance relating to defense support and special assistance programs. pp. 3483-88
8. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Wampler inserted a letter from the Indiana State Conservation Advisory Committee calling for an override of the President's veto of H.R. 3610, to increase grants for the construction of sewage treatment works and to establish the Office of Water Pollution Control. pp. 3449-50
9. 4-H CLUBS. Rep. Natcher called attention to National 4-H Club week which runs from March 5th through 9th, and commended the Club's accomplishments. p. 3450
10. TEXTILES. Rep. Boland stated his conviction that Congress should establish subcommittees to investigate the plight of the textile industry in America. p. 3451
11. ECONOMIC REPORT. Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted statements of the minority views on the report of the Joint Economic Committee on the President's Economic Report. pp. 3452-6
12. INTEREST RATES. The Ways and Means Committee reported, without amendment, H. R. 10590, to modify interest rate restrictions on bonds of the United States (H. Rept. 1297). p. 3483
Reps. Johnson, Colo., Patman, Metcalf, Levering, Ullman, and others discussed the question of eliminating or modifying existing restrictions on the interest rate of long-term Government bonds. pp. 3467-73
13. SALINE WATER. Received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting report "pertaining to providing for the construction and operation of saline water demonstration plants, and to advise that a process has been selected for the fifth demonstration plant." p. 3482
14. MINE-WATER CONTROL. Received a letter from the Under Secretary of Interior transmitting the Fourth Annual Report on the accomplishments of the Anthracite Mine-Water Control Program. p. 3483
15. WATER RESOURCES. Received a petition from the Kansas Engineering Society urging enactment of legislation to establish a future criteria to be followed in order to properly utilize the water resources of the Nation. p. 3485



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 106

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1960

No. 36

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 34: 14: *Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace, and pursue it.*

O Thou who art man's greatest friend, we earnestly beseech Thee to instill within our hearts a deeper longing for peace and good will among all the divided classes and embittered members of the human family.

We penitently confess that again and again we have allowed the ties of fraternity to be broken and those whom we might have helped have been compelled to carry on in the loneliness of their own souls with none to comfort and sustain them.

Grant that we may be more appreciative and grateful for our friends who mean so much to us and upon whom we can always count for encouragement and guidance when we are downcast and bewildered and tempted to give up.

Show us how we may strengthen the bonds of brotherhood and help men everywhere to reach those heights of happiness and hope which otherwise would be impossible.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 25, 1960, was read and approved.

MRS. CHARLOTTE LOWN

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 463), as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives to Mrs. Charlotte Lown, widow of Officer Keith Lown, late an employee of the Capitol Police Force, an amount equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death and an additional amount not to exceed \$350 toward defraying the funeral expenses of said Keith Lown.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON CIVIL RIGHTS HELD BY COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 586.

The Clerk read the House concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary one thousand additional copies of the hearings on civil rights held by that committee during the first session of the Eighty-sixth Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM JOHN BULOW

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to advise the House of the passing of one of South Dakota's most distinguished citizens, Senator William John Bulow, on Friday, February 26, at his home here in Washington.

Bill Bulow, as he was known by his countless friends, was elected Governor of South Dakota in 1926, the second Democrat Governor in the history of the State to that date, after 14 successive Republican administrations. He won the loyalty and respect of South Dakotans for his conservative philosophy of government, and was reelected Governor in 1928. Following his two successful terms in the State House, he was sent to Washington to serve in the United States Senate from 1931 to 1943.

As the other body opens its round-the-clock talkathon today, it might be well to remember one of the stories told about Bill Bulow. He often remarked that legislation was decided in committee, and not on the Senate floor. When asked why he had not made a single speech on the floor during his first 2 years in the Senate, he replied:

When I was a boy, I had a hound dog that spent the best hours of his night life howling at the moon. The moon didn't seem to pay much attention to him, but he probably thought he was doing a great service. Most speeches in Congress accomplish about as much as that hound dog's barking.

I know my colleagues in the House join in extending our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Bulow and his children.

WALTER REUTHER

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last week the gentleman now in the chair, our majority leader, asked me if I did not think that Walter Reuther was a good American.

Maybe somebody had doubts as to the opinion I expressed. So I read the book of Robert Kennedy, "The Enemy Within," and from it I shall attempt to show later today that even Mr. Kennedy, whom I greatly admire and respect, from what he said, does not think that Walter Reuther is a good American.

HELPING CASTRO

(Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include an editorial.)

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, among other things the foreign aid bill requires the Secretary of State to be responsible for those who will receive foreign military aid. In this connection, one Fidel Castro received last year \$543,000 of military aid and this year is scheduled to receive another quarter of a million dollars. His business

is revolution. He does not have sense enough to run a government. His stock in trade is making tirades against the American people, voting with the Communists in the United Nations, and other things against America. How long will it take the State Department to wise up against one Fidel "I Hate America" Castro? He hates us like the Devil hates holy water.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following editorial on this subject:

HELPING CASTRO

While Fidel Castro has been seizing U.S. property, imprisoning American citizens and voting with the Red bloc in the United Nations, he has been receiving military aid from the United States.

Hard as it is to believe, this is a fact. Senator GEORGE AIKEN (Republican of Vermont) made the amazing discovery last week that Cuba received \$543,000 in military assistance in 1959. Furthermore, Cuba is scheduled to receive another quarter of a million dollars by June 30 of this year. The money is for training of Cubans at U.S. military centers, and for military equipment.

The New York Times reports that the view on Capitol Hill is that "the State Department has only itself to blame for this situation." Congress stipulated in last year's mutual security bill that the Secretary of State "shall be responsible" for determining whether a country should get military aid.

For the State Department to continue military aid to the pro-Communist Government of Cuba is outrageous. Why, we wonder, is it that time and again the State Department acts in ways hurtful to U.S. interests? Only a few days ago it committed another outrage by intervening in the Caryl Chessman case. Has the Department more than its fair share of stupid people? Or have some officials of the State Department secret sympathies for leftist regimes?

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes; and, pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 10743, with Mr. TRIMBLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there are some 60 or 65 items in this bill which covers practically all the departments and a good many of the independent agencies. The total budget estimate in round figures was \$1,008 million. If you will turn to the

committee report, and I may say I think our able clerks did a good job on the report because it is quite full and understandable, it shows that about \$779 million was deleted from the budget. There are two big items here and those two items compose about 90 percent of the cuts. Bear in mind that this is a supplemental bill covering about 4 or 4½ months of the remaining time in the fiscal year which ends, as you well know, on June 30 of this year. So keep in mind that this is a supplemental appropriation bill, and a good many items have heretofore been passed upon by the Congress in the regular appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1960, most of which you passed some time last July and August. I might say there is a request here, and in round figures again, for 3,800 new employees, 2,300 of them being mostly for one agency, namely, the Post Office Department. They were reduced about 20 percent. The overall reduction in new employment will average, perhaps, 30 percent to 32 percent. The committee has given this bill a great deal of study and a great deal of consideration. I do not think there is one grain of partisanship in the bill on either side of the aisle. The committee worked together harmoniously and not at any time was any partisanship injected into our deliberations.

Mr. Chairman, I think that covers the big points in the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This is a supplemental or deficiency appropriation bill, and I notice \$750,000 for administration of the public debt. Will the gentleman briefly explain why there should be \$750,000 increase in administering the public debt?

Mr. THOMAS. To be exact about it, there is not one penny there for administrative costs, in other words, for jobs and salaries. What it amounts to is an increase in fees. Most of it goes to the banks for paying off this type of bond, or transferring another type of bond for this particular bond and so on, and the general cost is about 12½ or 13½ cents per transaction.

Mr. GROSS. So there is no increase in the personnel in the Bureau of Public Debt?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct, there is no increase whatsoever.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, can the gentleman tell us where we will find the item in the appropriation bill under the heading of State Department, which provides for the Ambassador in the new post at Katmandu, Nepal?

Mr. THOMAS. That was cut rather severely, I will say to the gentleman. Does the gentleman want to know the page number?

Mr. GROSS. I wanted to know out of which one of these funds in the Department of State that could be paid.

Mr. THOMAS. Turn to page 15 of the bill, "Administration of foreign affairs, salaries and expenses."

The amount is on page 15, line 5.

Mr. GROSS. That is contained in the \$210,000.

Now, is it not a fact, according to your hearings, that the State Department went ahead and established this agency without any appropriation from Congress or any authorization to do so on the part of Congress?

Mr. THOMAS. I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] brought that out very clearly.

Mr. GROSS. My question is, Why did you appropriate anything? When are we going to say to the State Department that it ought to have some respect for the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Congress of the country?

Mr. THOMAS. I think the question is very timely, but if you had heard the examination given by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] of those witnesses, it was very firm, although very courteous.

Mr. GROSS. I have read the hearings, but I have found no answer to the question, "Where did the State Department get the money to set up this ambassador?"

Mr. THOMAS. I think they had a lot of money for that purpose in a bill.

Mr. GROSS. But they did not answer it in the record of your hearings.

Mr. THOMAS. No. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, the Committee has before it, as has already been explained by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the second supplemental appropriations bill for 1960.

The funds appropriated in this bill are funds requested by the various departments, agencies, and independent offices of the Government to provide for the continued operation of those departments, agencies, and offices during the remaining months of the current fiscal year. Many of the items included in this bill are mandatory, representing wage board increases for employees, funds for forest fire fighting, and so forth.

Other items are intended to implement legislation enacted by the Congress during the last year and which were not provided for in the regular bills. All of the items in this bill are therefore of an emergency nature.

As the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee pointed out in his remarks, the total funds requested by the different agencies of the Government amounted to more than \$1 billion—to be exact, \$1,082,000,364. The subcommittee reduced those estimates and cut out approximately 80 percent of the total requested.

The bill before you for consideration today carries only \$249,195,864.

A substantial part of the total cut came out of one item and resulted from the decision of the committee to deny the request of the Commodity Credit Corporation for \$675 million to restore impaired capital. I think the Committee today is entitled to know why our

subcommittee knocked out an entire request amounting to \$675 million, and there is a very simple answer and explanation.

The officials of the corporation testified that they had on hand funds at the conclusion of the last calendar year, December 31, 1959, amounting to \$2.3 billion; and that, according to their best estimates at the time, they would wind up the current fiscal year with available funds unused amounting to \$441 million. They did not testify that they expected to spend this \$675 million that they were asking be appropriated, but they said they would like to have it as an additional cushion to take care of unforeseeable obligations that might have to be taken care of before the end of the year. Considering the fact that we were a deficiency subcommittee handling emergency programs, and considering the fact that the regular subcommittee that handles funds for the Department of Agriculture is now sitting and certainly should be able to take care of any circumstances that would arise which would eliminate or reduce the \$441 million of unused capital which they expect to carry over into fiscal year 1961, our subcommittee felt that we properly might deny these funds and let the matter be handled by the regular committee in the bill which will be on the floor certainly before the expiration of this current fiscal year. This, in brief, is our explanation for the substantial cut which appears in this one item of the bill.

There are other cuts scattered throughout the bill which will be apparent from a reading of the report which accompanies the bill before you for consideration today.

There is one subject I would like to discuss briefly, and that is the request for funds by the Office of Education. If my mail is typical, there is considerable interest in the operation of the National Defense Education Act throughout the country. I receive letters from high school students who have learned from the press and otherwise that the Federal Government is now providing money for college scholarships. Public school teachers are also interested in taking advantage of the opportunities provided by this bill to attend institutes and otherwise improve their teaching qualifications by participating in programs financed under this act. Parents, of course, are interested in it because they have their children to educate; and people throughout the country who are interested in the status and the condition of our public school system are interested in how this fund has been administered and how the program is being operated.

Because of all this interest I think I shall put in the RECORD as a part of my remarks several tables furnished the subcommittee by the Office of Education and read into the RECORD a few of the comments made by the Commissioner of Education and his associates who appeared before the subcommittee in sup-

port of their request for \$9,700,000 in additional funds for the remaining months of this current fiscal year. As

a beginning point I shall insert a table which outlines the entire program by objects and financing, as follows:

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Program and financing

	1960, presently available	1960, revised estimate	Difference, increase (+) or decrease (-)
Program by activities:			
1. Student loans:			
(a) Contributions to loan funds	\$30,000,000	\$40,350,000	+\$10,350,000
(b) Loans to educational institutions	1,000,000	350,000	-\$650,000
2. Science, mathematics, and foreign language instruction:			
(a) Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling:			
(1) Grants to States	58,988,208	58,988,208	
(2) Loans to nonprofit private schools	2,000,000	2,000,000	
(b) Grants to States for supervision and administration	2,575,000	2,575,000	
3. National defense fellowships	12,800,000	12,800,000	
4. Guidance, counseling, and testing:			
(a) Grants to States	15,000,000	15,000,000	
(b) Institutes for counseling personnel	5,480,000	5,480,000	
5. Advanced training in foreign areas and languages:			
(a) Training centers	3,050,000	3,050,000	
(b) Institutes for language teachers	3,170,000	3,170,000	
(c) Research	4,000,000	4,000,000	
6. Educational media research	3,000,000	3,000,000	
7. Grants to States for area vocational programs	7,000,000	7,000,000	
8. Grants to States for statistical services	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Total program (costs, obligations)	149,563,208	159,263,208	+\$9,700,000

As all of the Members of Congress know, but unfortunately many of our constituents do not know, the National Defense Education Act provides for Federal contributions to the capital of student loan funds established by institutions of higher education. The act does not provide, as apparently many people believe, for direct loans from the Federal Government. Students seeking loans should, therefore, apply to the institutions they wish to attend. The Federal funds merely supplement student loan funds maintained by the participating institutions. The Federal contribution to any single institution for any fiscal year cannot exceed \$250,000, but under certain circumstances an institution may borrow Federal funds to finance its share, which is 10 percent, of the capital contribution to its own student loan fund.

A student borrower is limited to \$1,000 for any fiscal year with a maximum total of \$5,000 over the duration of the program. The student pays interest on the unpaid balance of his loan at the rate of 3 percent a year with a repayment period of 10 years. Liability for repayment will be canceled upon the death or total and permanent disability of the borrower. A maximum of 50 percent of the loan may be canceled for service as a full-time teacher in a public elementary or secondary school, at the rate of 10 percent for each year of such service.

In fiscal 1959, the first year of the national defense student loan program, a total of \$30.5 million in Federal funds was distributed to 1,197 institutions. To this the institutions added approximately \$3.4 million of their own funds to meet their 10 percent participation requirement.

Because \$24.5 million of the 1959 appropriation was not made available until almost the close of the college year, the participating institutions granted only 27,683 loans in 1959.

In fiscal 1960, an additional \$30 million has previously been appropriated, to which the participating institutions have added approximately \$3.5 million of their own. The number of participating institutions has increased to 1,365.

An analysis of the reports received this year shows that an additional 68,000 loans totaling \$34.5 million have been made or had been committed by October 31, 1959. Thirty percent of the loans were to freshmen, 19 percent to sophomores, 20 percent to juniors, 21 percent to seniors, and 10 percent to graduate students.

Applications for loans have been increasing and many institutions have reported that they will be seriously short of funds to meet their requirements for the remainder of the school year and for the summer session unless additional money is made available.

It was testified before the subcommittee by the Commissioner of Education that unless additional funds are made available in this supplemental bill, a number of needy and worthy student applicants will not be able to obtain the financial assistance they had been counting upon to complete the current school year or to attend summer school. The subcommittee was persuaded by the testimony given it by the Commissioner of Education and his associates that this money is really needed and that it has the standing of an emergency situation. We have provided in this bill all of the additional funds requested by the Commissioner of Education.

I will also include a table furnished the subcommittee by the Commissioner of Education showing the allotments of funds by States for loans to students for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and the additional allotments that will be made when the \$9.7 million contained in this supplemental bill is made available.

State and territories	Allotment under initial appropriation	Funds required to pay all States 100 percent of approved requests	Funds required for additional 1960 needs	Total allotment requested for fiscal year 1960
Total.....	\$30,000,000	\$4,493,500	\$6,000,000	\$40,493,500
Alabama.....	429,412	384,336	85,882	899,630
Alaska.....	3,433	2,968	687	7,088
Arizona.....	240,687	135,997	48,137	424,821
Arkansas.....	252,747	33,020	50,549	336,316
California.....	2,871,350	44,708	574,270	3,445,620
Colorado.....	406,661	80,815	81,332	532,701
Connecticut.....	404,077	10,398	80,815	484,892
Delaware.....	51,988	16,179	10,398	62,386
District of Columbia.....	322,264	289,937	108,095	402,896
Florida.....	549,475	2,681	91,348	938,507
Georgia.....	456,743	15,590	23,576	550,172
Hawaii.....	77,949	117,876	300,326	93,539
Idaho.....	117,876	160,834	168,457	141,452
Illinois.....	1,501,629	91,067	115,013	1,801,955
Indiana.....	842,286	575,064	115,013	1,171,577
Iowa.....	575,064	270,707	100,295	781,144
Kansas.....	501,474	164,427	80,779	872,476
Kentucky.....	403,894	144,804	107,716	649,100
Louisiana.....	538,582	43,611	24,752	791,102
Maine.....	123,763	392,747	78,550	192,126
Maryland.....	392,747	1,223,665	244,733	485,685
Massachusetts.....	1,223,665	1,332,783	266,557	1,468,398
Michigan.....	1,332,783	678,452	135,690	1,599,340
Minnesota.....	678,452	329,300	65,860	948,780
Mississippi.....	329,300	725,715	145,143	547,718
Missouri.....	725,715	123,215	24,643	1,231,704
Montana.....	123,215	284,856	56,971	163,829
Nebraska.....	284,856	25,269	5,054	371,608
Nevada.....	25,269	115,631	23,126	30,323
New Hampshire.....	115,631	564,178	112,836	211,843
New Jersey.....	564,178	138,617	27,723	677,014
New Mexico.....	138,617	2,954,351	590,870	263,165
New York.....	2,954,351	701,646	140,329	3,545,221
North Carolina.....	701,646	138,199	27,640	1,140,334
North Dakota.....	138,199	1,404,049	280,810	217,311
Ohio.....	1,404,049	558,317	111,663	1,843,313
Oklahoma.....	558,317	362,596	72,519	996,001
Oregon.....	362,596	1,757,848	351,570	444,032
Pennsylvania.....	1,757,848	156,335	31,267	2,394,616
Rhode Island.....	156,335	330,435	66,087	263,106
South Carolina.....	330,435	159,670	31,934	396,522
South Dakota.....	159,670	580,598	116,120	282,156
Tennessee.....	580,598	1,677,719	335,544	942,679
Texas.....	1,677,719	315,516	63,103	2,013,263
Utah.....	315,516	96,523	19,304	378,619
Vermont.....	96,523	472,968	94,594	158,406
Virginia.....	472,968	544,351	108,870	567,562
Washington.....	544,351	267,783	53,557	653,221
West Virginia.....	267,783	685,886	137,177	416,032
Wisconsin.....	685,886	55,368	11,074	823,063
Wyoming.....	55,368	180,045	36,009	98,101
Puerto Rico.....	180,045	3,015	603	337,417
Guam and Canal Zone.....	3,015			3,618

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND.]

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to announce to the committee that at the proper place and at the proper time I will offer an amendment which will insert a new paragraph to this bill for payments to school districts

totaling \$8,330,000. The hearings on pages 220, 221, and 222 indicate the necessity for this amendment. There is a deficiency of \$8,300,000 to implement, to the fullest, Public Law 874 with which everyone in this Chamber, I am sure, is familiar. That is the public law that provides grants to States, payments to school districts for maintenance and operation in federally impacted areas. In last year's deficiency bill we reported a supplemental of \$20 million for the same purpose, though at that time the Office of Education did not ask for it. They did not ask for a deficiency again this year.

If we are to implement Public Law 874 to its fullest, it will be necessary to insert this amount.

Mr. Chairman, fiscal year 1960 marked the 9th consecutive year of operation of Public Law 874 which authorizes Federal financial assistance for current operating expenses to school districts in areas affected by Federal activities. The act declares it to be the policy of the United States Government to bear a portion of the cost of maintenance and operation of free public elementary and secondary schools in those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens by reason of the fact that, first, local revenues of such agencies have been reduced as a result of acquisition of real property by the United States; or, second, such agencies provide education for children residing on Federal property; or, third, such agencies provide education for children who reside with parents employed on Federal property; or, fourth, there has been a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance as a result of Federal activities.

Mr. Chairman, I will ask permission when we go back into the House to insert a table indicating the entitlements by State. The table shows that all the States are now facing a deficiency in the amounts they are entitled to under the formula of Public Law 874. If my amendment is carried, the full entitlement will be available for fiscal year 1960.

Summary of Public Law 874 entitlements by State, actual and estimated, fiscal years 1959 and 1960

[Nearest thousands of dollars]

State or territory	Actual, 1959 ¹	Fiscal year 1960			State or territory	Actual, 1959 ¹	Fiscal year 1960		
		Full requirements estimates	Amount appropriated ²	Difference			Full requirements estimates	Amount appropriated ²	Difference
Total.....	157,391	172,286	163,957	8,329	Kentucky.....	1,028	1,115	1,058	57
Alabama.....	3,545	3,844	3,647	197	Louisiana.....	904	980	930	50
Alaska.....	4,880	5,292	5,021	271	Maine.....	1,238	1,344	1,274	70
Arizona.....	3,530	3,827	3,632	195	Maryland.....	5,864	6,358	6,033	325
Arkansas.....	894	970	920	50	Massachusetts.....	4,111	4,458	4,230	228
California.....	26,716	28,977	27,490	1,487	Michigan.....	762	826	784	42
Colorado.....	4,255	4,614	4,378	236	Minnesota.....	380	411	390	21
Connecticut.....	1,519	1,646	1,562	84	Mississippi.....	1,169	1,268	1,203	65
Delaware.....	182	197	187	10	Missouri.....	1,872	2,030	1,926	104
Florida.....	4,165	4,515	4,285	230	Montana.....	1,067	1,157	1,098	59
Georgia.....	4,003	4,341	4,119	222	Nebraska.....	1,414	1,533	1,455	78
Hawaii.....	2,915	3,162	3,000	162	Nevada.....	1,053	1,141	1,083	58
Idaho.....	1,175	1,274	1,209	65	New Hampshire.....	816	885	840	45
Illinois.....	2,512	2,724	2,585	139	New Jersey.....	2,427	2,632	2,497	135
Indiana.....	740	802	761	41	New Mexico.....	3,604	3,973	3,770	203
Iowa.....	405	440	417	23	New York.....	3,640	3,947	3,745	202
Kansas.....	3,991	4,327	4,106	221	North Carolina.....	1,681	1,823	1,730	93
					North Dakota.....	270	293	278	15

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary of Public Law 874 entitlements, by State, actual and estimated, fiscal years 1959 and 1960—Continued

[Nearest thousands of dollars]

State or territory	Actual, 1959 ¹	Fiscal year 1960			State or territory	Actual, 1959 ¹	Fiscal year 1960		
		Full re- quirements estimates	Amount appropriated ²	Difference			Full re- quirements estimates	Amount appropriated ²	Difference
Ohio.....	3,849	4,173	3,960	213	Vermont.....	78	84	80	4
Oklahoma.....	5,609	6,082	5,771	311	Virginia.....	10,851	11,767	11,165	602
Oregon.....	806	874	829	45	Washington.....	6,546	7,098	6,735	363
Pennsylvania.....	3,805	4,125	3,915	211	West Virginia.....	119	129	122	7
Rhode Island.....	1,389	1,506	1,429	77	Wisconsin.....	520	564	535	29
South Carolina.....	2,451	2,658	2,522	136	Wyoming.....	454	492	467	25
South Dakota.....	1,627	1,764	1,674	90	Guam.....	601	651	618	33
Tennessee.....	1,639	1,776	1,686	90	Virgin Islands.....	45	50	47	3
Texas.....	9,560	10,366	9,836	530	Federal agencies.....	7,272	9,500	9,500	-----
Utah.....	1,383	1,500	1,423	77					

¹ Appropriation for fiscal year 1959—\$150,000,000; proration necessary at approximately 95 percent, except funds for Federal agencies.

² Appropriations are estimated to be sufficient to allow for payments at approximately 95 percent.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I join with my colleagues in urging that supplemental funds in the amount of \$3,330,000 be appropriated to meet deficiencies in the Public Law 874 program during this current year. School districts now operating under Public Law 874 have counted on receiving all of the entitlements accorded them under existing law. The Federal Government in this instance has not met its obligation in that to date only 95 percent of the entitlements have been received by the schools.

Our action at this time, therefore, will be to bring this figure to 100 percent of the entitlements so that the school districts involved may provide full services to their pupils which include many federally connected children.

I represent the city of San Diego and most of San Diego County. Records show that our county has had the most federally connected children of any county in the United States. It is the center of much of our defense effort, including the production of the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile. In addition, it is one of the major naval bases of the country with over a dozen naval installations and commands, including headquarters for elements of the Pacific Fleet.

The Federal Government and this Congress have assumed an obligation to provide assistance to our school districts who are burdened by this heavy concentration of Federal activity.

I urge favorable action today in appropriating the supplemental funds required to get the job done.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. McINTIRE. I would like to say that I appreciate the comments made by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I have many of these school districts in the district that I have the honor to represent, and I am concerned about this deficit in the funds for fiscal 1960. I will be happy to support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the distinguished gentleman from Massa-

chusetts on the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. There is no matter of more importance to the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland than the continued full operation of Public Laws 874 and 815.

Each year since I have been privileged to be a Member of Congress, it has been necessary for me to insist that the Federal Government honor its responsibilities to those communities that are impacted by Federal activities. The deficiency that will be provided for by Mr. Boland's amendment arose as a result of an incorrect estimate at the time the fiscal 1960 budget was submitted to the Congress by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The public school educators in my district have expressed concern and disquiet over the operation of this program for some time. In the 85th Congress and in the 1st session of this Congress, the administration submitted proposals to the House Education and Labor Committee which, if enacted, would have proved disastrous to public education in my district. Fortunately the Congress rejected these legislative proposals. As a matter of fact, H.R. 7140, the most recent proposal, was rejected unanimously in the first session by the Subcommittee on General Education after extensive hearings. Notwithstanding this, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in his letter of explanation to Congressman FOGARTY dated February 8, 1960, makes the following statement:

In view of the President's proposals to limit the payments under this program to amounts more consistent with the Federal responsibility, there has been no supplemental appropriation request included in the President's budget for this purpose for fiscal year 1960.

Further, the administration in its request for fiscal year 1961 has requested funds as if H.R. 7140 had been enacted. The issue is quite simple: Does Congress legislate, or do we sit back and allow our legislative responsibilities to be assumed by the Bureau of the Budget?

Our school administrators, relying upon Congress as they had every right to do, made their plans 1 year in advance for the succeeding school year. Traditionally schoolteachers are evaluated on their teaching performance and new contracts are offered in the spring for the coming fall term. School budgets are made up at this time and

uncertainties about Federal contributions continue to add greatly to the problems of our already burdened teachers and administrators.

I have every confidence that we, today, will live up to our responsibilities by approving Congressman BOLAND's amendment.

(Mr. LANKFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Massachusetts for saying he will offer this amendment. I think the Federal Government should live up to its obligation to provide funds for the education of these needy students. I have one district where 96 percent of the students on a Federal installation will be affected. I shall support your amendment.

(Mr. BALDWIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I am very pleased to hear the gentleman is going to offer this amendment. I understand that in Oklahoma more than 350 schools are affected by the failure to provide grants which Congress intended they should be provided with, under Public Law 874. As I understand, if we do not adopt this amendment, what we are doing in effect is discounting Uncle Sam's bills by 5 percent under this program. I hope the gentleman's amendment will be carried overwhelmingly, in order that our Government's actual planned obligations to our schools may be met in an honorable manner.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I will be happy to yield to the author of the original bill.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, speaking as the sponsor of this bill, originally when it was passed in 1950, I think it has been a wholesome piece of legislation that has accomplished a great deal of good. I want to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts for his announced intention of offering an amend-

ment to place \$8,333,000 in the supplemental appropriation bill. Let me say to you that it is a question of the Government carrying out its commitments. The boards of education were advised last August that a certain amount of Federal money would be available, and they made their budget up on that basis, and now they are advised at the last minute that it will be cut 5 percent. I think one of the things this Congress should do should be to insist on a full allotment of the commitments made.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], a distinguished member of the Committee on Education.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts and join in commending him on his proposal. The most recent modifications of Public Laws 815 and 874 were introduced and passed in my name. I might point out that this is a particularly touchy subject in view of the fact that the budget recommendation constitutes an effort by the executive branch to legislate by their budget recommendations.

The administration put before our subcommittee last year a proposal to reduce Public Laws 815 and 874 on a graduated basis; to have them completely off the books by the fiscal year 1962. Not only did the subcommittee, after hearings, turn this down, but the fact of the matter is that the administration had great difficulty in getting anyone to introduce the legislation in even a quarter-hearted way.

Mr. Chairman, I shall support the gentleman, and I thank him for his effort.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BERRY].

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman from Massachusetts for the effort he is making in behalf of the school districts in federally impacted areas. I join him in his fight to restore the 5 percent necessary to meet the Federal commitment for the 1959-60 fiscal year.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a serious situation for school districts that have little or no tax base, but let me point out that it is exactly what every school district in the United States will be up against if general Federal aid to education is ever passed with Congress appropriating the funds to operate, or supplement the cost of operation, of our schools.

A year ago Congress decided to make a showing of economy. They cut Public Law 874 funds by 5 percent; last year they did the same thing, and I understand that for the 1960-61 fiscal year the budget recommendation includes a similar cut for the period.

Mr. Chairman, most school districts can live through a 5-percent cut. It is true it does disrupt their financial status, but they can live through it some way. If we had general Federal aid to education and the school districts of the Nation set up their budgets expecting to receive a certain amount of money and Congress wanted to make a great economy showing and decided to do it at the

expense of the schools, every district in the Nation would have a budget out of balance. The present unreliable action on the part of Congress demonstrates again that the only way we could have general Federal aid to education would be to have specific taxes earmarked for educational purposes. If the schoolteacher in Podunk must depend upon an unreliable Congress for her salary, both she and her school district will find themselves in sad financial straits a good many times.

Mr. Chairman, I have a school district in my district that has lost \$15,000 to \$20,000 in this 5 percent cut. This amounts to more than all of their tax receipts. It is a district adjoining Ellsworth Air Force Base where the parents are housed in base housing exempt from taxation and where they have only a few thousand dollars that is subject to taxes. A year ago they operated on the expectation of receiving these committed funds from the Federal Treasury. They were forced to issue registered warrants in their district upon the assumption that the Federal Government would pay its defined responsibility at 100 percent. The Federal Government did not because Congress did not appropriate the money. How this district is ever going to pay off these warrants with their small tax revenue is a problem they now must work out. However, this Congress must not force that district to issue warrants again this year to make up the deficit from the Federal Treasury.

I talked with the superintendent of this school district on the phone last Friday. He told me that they are today hiring their teachers for the coming school year and they don't know whether they are going to be able to fill their needs or not because of the possibility of Congress refusing to restore, or even slicing further, this appropriation for next year.

Mr. Chairman, I submit to you that this Congress owes a definite obligation to meet its commitments to the impacted area schools. I submit to you that it is our obligation to keep that commitment. Let us restore these funds so that the districts can provide the education we are obligated to provide for them.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RANDALL].

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts on his proposed amendment and say simply that regardless what your theories may be about Federal aid to education as contained in any other bills, they are not involved in this issue. This is a situation and a problem which the Federal Government has itself created and which it should take care of.

I point to a school district in the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri near an airbase where there is row after row of trailers on all sides of the base. The budget for that school district will be upset, and in other language it will be partly out of business. You may say that it is not a large amount that is involved, but for every

\$100,000 that a district would receive, 5 percent would amount to \$5,000 which would pay for one teacher for a year. It is fine to see that this is a bipartisan effort, here today supported on both sides of the aisle. I certainly hope the gentleman from Massachusetts' amendment will be supported by everyone here on the floor today.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY].

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] yielding to me. I want to assure the gentleman that I will support the amendment he has indicated that he will put in at the proper time for funds for Public Law 874.

I have always supported this program of helping school districts which are federally impacted and it seems to me that we should either wipe out the program entirely, which I would strongly oppose, or we should provide the full amount necessary to fulfill the obligation of the Federal Government.

I have received a number of communications from school officials in my congressional district indicating the need for supplementary funds. Among these are the following, which speak for themselves:

SEATTLE, WASH., February 25, 1960.

HON. THOMAS PELLY,
First Congressional District,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Urge your support on deficiency appropriations for Public Law 874 as amended for \$8 million for 1958-59, \$9 million for 1959-60.

KENNETH A. ANGELL,
Business Manager,
Shoreline School District 412.

BELLEVUE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Bellevue, Wash., February 24, 1960.

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PELLY: It is our understanding that the House Appropriations Committee is now considering a deficiency appropriation for Public Law 874 for \$8 million for the year 1958-59 and \$9 million for 1959-60.

For growing school districts such as Bellevue community facing an estimated increase in school population of 17 percent for next year, this deficiency appropriation is extremely important in order to make adequate provision for funds previously budgeted which have not yet been received. We would greatly appreciate any influence you may have with members of the House Appropriations Committee in seeing that these deficiency appropriations are moved out of committee for general action.

We appreciate your understanding and assistance which you have given in the past in recognizing the need of growing school districts who have felt the impact of the activity of the Federal Government on the educational program. Your help will again be appreciated by the Bellevue Board of Directors in this rapidly growing community of 45,000 people.

Very truly yours,

MYRON ERNST,
Superintendent.

Mr. BOLAND. I thank the gentleman, and I yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman

from Massachusetts for his forthrightness in pointing out a deficiency that exists and will exist unless the amendment he is going to offer is adopted. In my own area we have depended upon these Federal impactment funds, and unless sufficient funds are made available, the budgets of these school districts will be out of balance.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I am in support of this amendment, which not only affects my own great 23d District in Los Angeles County vitally; some of my school districts still need it; but I have also received a telegram from the Superintendent of Public Education of the State of California urging support for this legislation. I compliment the gentleman on the amendment he proposes to offer. I shall support it for it is a reasonable continuance of a sound program in these impacted school districts.

Mr. BOLAND. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support this proposed amendment. Everyone knows that the school districts involved have budgeted for the year and are planning on full entitlement. It makes for very grave difficulties unless they get it. I certainly hope this Committee and the House will adopt this amendment.

It must be remembered the Government, under Public Law 874, is committed to assist the school districts in federally impacted areas. The amount requested in the amendment will give the affected districts 100-percent entitlement under the program. They are now receiving only 95 percent.

The main reason for the deficit is that the Office of Education when presenting its request to the Appropriations Committee last year underestimated the amount that would be required for the 1960 program.

In the State of Washington, alone, an estimated \$363,000 is required to carry out the commitments of the 1960 program, and if these eligible districts do not receive their grants in the full amount they will face serious hardship.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the amendment my colleague proposes to offer, I wish to say that while I have vigorously opposed most Federal aid-to-education bills I have supported legislation and appropriations for such as the gentleman proposes to supplement by his amendment and I shall do so today.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. I thank the gentleman for his attitude toward this legislation that affects the federally impacted

areas. Fort Knox is located in my district. We have a horrible situation there because there are thousands of additional children that my counties simply cannot support. We do need help. I appreciate the gentleman's sympathy and understanding toward those of us who have these very serious population problems.

Mr. JENSEN. May I say that of course there are school districts where Federal installations have moved in and have created such a burdensome school problem that the local school districts cannot possibly stand the expense that is incurred by the many additional children that must go to school in those areas. We want the best education we can afford, but let us place the responsibility where it rightly belongs.

Mr. Chairman, I have as you know, long taken the position that the first responsibility for the education of our child rests with the parents, next with the school district, next with the county, and next with the State, and that only in impacted areas such as the pending amendment applies to, should we appropriate money from all the people's U.S. Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask a few questions and make a few comments concerning certain phases of this bill. I should like to start out with an item which is very dear to my heart, that is, the appropriation in this bill for \$2,660,000 as the first downpayment on the part of all the taxpayers of this country toward an athletic stadium in the District of Columbia. I understand from reading the hearings that the \$2,660,000 is in supplemental or deficiency appropriation bill for the reason that the stadium is supposed to be completed for the opening of the baseball season in 1961. I wonder if someone can tell me whether the owner of the Washington Baseball Club has signed a contract to use and thus help pay for the stadium?

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not think they have signed any contract. We have stated in the report that the Park Department is not to start in on this work until the Armory Board starts on the stadium. If the gentleman remembers, last year, and rightfully so, when they first came in they wanted \$8 to \$10 million, and I will say that due to your prodding, they took it down to \$6 million. Then we turned that down. Then, they finally came in on the third try and we all agreed that they would get \$2,660,000 and specified exactly what it was to cover. That is in here—the \$2,660,000. You agreed on that and everybody agreed on that last year.

Mr. GROSS. No, no, the gentleman from Ohio is wrong when he says that I agreed. I do not agree that there should be a single dime spent on this proposition from the Federal Treasury.

Mr. KIRWAN. Well, the majority agreed to it, but you were satisfied not

to object to it, and went along on it. Maybe down in your heart, you did not agree, but last year we sat here chatting about it, and the majority agreed and you said that is a pretty good cut, getting it down to \$2,660,000. That is what we are appropriating in this bill—the \$2,660,000 that the majority agreed on. The Park Service is not to start construction on their part until the District of Columbia Armory Board actually begins construction on the stadium itself.

Mr. GROSS. In the first place, let us clear up this business about agreeing to this money being spent for this purpose. I have never been for the expenditure of one dime of the Federal taxpayer's money on this project. The distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] stated on the floor of the House that there would never be a dime come out of the Treasury of the United States for the building of this stadium.

Mr. KIRWAN. It was said at first that it would not cost the U.S. taxpayers one dime, but when they came in with the bill, you remember, it was going to cost the Federal Government \$8-\$10 million. We would not go for that. Then they came with an estimate for about \$6 million. We finally cut it down to \$2,660,000 and the majority went for it last year, and you seemed pretty well pleased.

Mr. GROSS. That was just a matter of the situation becoming a little less worse—that is all that that means.

Mr. KIRWAN. Well, maybe, but you seemed pleased.

Mr. GROSS. No; I was not at all pleased, I will tell the gentleman—I was not at all pleased. Now then have the bonds been sold for the financing of the stadium—the \$10 million worth of bonds to build it?

Mr. KIRWAN. No matter what the situation calls for, we agreed to do our part to the extent of the \$2,660,000 that we have in this bill. The Park Service is not to undertake any construction until the Armory Board starts on the stadium.

Mr. GROSS. But, that is in your report and it is not in the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. That is right. It is not in the bill, but it is in the report and I can guarantee you that the Park Department will not do it until these conditions are met because they will be in again next year.

Mr. GROSS. Let me call the gentleman's attention to how much the language in a report means. Let us digress for a moment. Let us go back to a bill on the Consent Calendar last year. I did not object to the bill which provided additional law clerks for Federal judges. I did not object to it because the report specifically said that there would be no additional cost to the Federal treasury. Yet, the gentleman's appropriations committee was presented with a bill for \$100,000 this year to provide for the extra clerks for the Federal judges. I do not know how much they will get in this bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. That matter will be taken care of in the bill being handled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. GROSS. I am not talking about that, but I am talking about how much we can depend on some of these reports that come before the Congress.

Mr. KIRWAN. I will guarantee you that you can depend on this report because, if I am here next year and if the gentleman is here next year, we will see that they will live up to this.

Mr. GROSS. I hope that the gentleman is here for a long, long time. But, if the gentleman should leave the Congress, I wonder who is going to hold their feet in the fire on this \$2,660,000 that ought never to have been appropriated for the building of this stadium.

Mr. KIRWAN. I can tell the gentleman from Iowa this much. I have been chairman of the Interior Department subcommittee for 10 years, and when I have an agency which tells me they are going to do something and they do not do it, they wish that they had done it. That has been true all during the 10 years that I have been chairman of that subcommittee, and you can put that down. I mean it sincerely. I can tell you now if they start this work before everything is in order, then they will wish that they had never started.

Mr. GROSS. I am going to try to help the gentleman from Ohio by offering an amendment later on to provide that none of these funds can be expended until that is accomplished.

Mr. KIRWAN. We have asked them not to do that.

Mr. GROSS. I want it in the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is here in the report.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to see it in the bill and not in the report because I have found out that these reports do not mean what they say, as I stated previously. Now I would like to go to the item of \$6,497,064.

First of all, I would like to ask why that figure of \$6,497,064 for the U.N. Emergency Police Force. I would like to ask why that \$64 at the end of it, and how the State Department arrived at this figure for U.S. support of the so-called U.N. Police Force.

Mr. ROONEY. The State Department is always improving its fiscal procedures without saving any money for the taxpayer. They very often have figures which are as odd or as even as the one to which the distinguished gentleman from Iowa refers. The problem with which the committee was confronted in connection with this request; that is, the \$6,497,064 request is as simple as this: Either we are going to have that U.N. Emergency Force to help keep peace in the Middle East or we are not. The committee was informed that we have already been committed to paying a large share of the cost by the State Department. We have no alternative if we are to have this police force but to pay the bill. To fail to sign the check would mean immediate dispersal of the force and probably a good deal of trouble in that important part of the world.

Mr. GROSS. I do not know what that emergency force is doing. I read in the papers almost every day of some Israelis, Syrians, or Arabs being shot; where they are fighting back and forth

across the borders. What is this police force doing?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, it is an international force made up of about 5,000 soldiers and personnel from seven member states of the United Nations. There are no American soldiers in it. It patrols about 140 miles of Israeli-Egyptian border. The Gaza strip and at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that, but what are they doing?

Mr. ROONEY. They have been keeping peace there.

Mr. GROSS. Getting back to this money, can the gentleman tell me how much American taxpayers have put into this force by way of assessment through the United Nations?

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman will find that figure in the printed hearings. I do not have it in my mind at the present moment. Having just arrived on the floor from a hearing of my subcommittee here in the Capitol in which the administration is demanding unprecedented increases of many, many million of dollars over the present year's budget I do hope the gentleman will forgive me if the figure he asks for has escaped me for the moment.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman expressed himself in the hearings, but there is no total amount that the United States has contributed to the support of this outfit. There is no total amount that I can find in the hearings.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the gentleman will find the figure \$17,966,709 at page 318 of the printed hearings.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman this: Are the voluntary contributions we have made in addition to the assessments?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Since the inception of the U.N. Police Force, the United States has made voluntary contributions—over and above assessments by the United Nations—to a total of \$19,620,000, or close to 100 percent of the total voluntary contributions of \$22,241,000.

Mr. ROONEY. I think those figures are approximately correct.

Mr. GROSS. That is right. Those are the figures taken from your hearings. You had those figures put in the record. I would like to know now how much we have in under the assessment procedure.

Mr. ROONEY. The assessment figure is \$17,966,709 and the voluntary figure is \$19,620,850.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. I thank my colleague from Iowa. There is no total figure, then?

Mr. ROONEY. I might say with regard to the voluntary contribution figures the gentleman referred to a while ago, that in the course of the hearings at page 314 I asked this question:

Mr. ROONEY. So, through the calendar year 1959, from the very beginning, the United

States has paid \$19,620,850 out of the total of \$22,241,012?

Mr. HENDERSON. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Those voluntary contributions were taken from the Mutual Assistance Act, so-called?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. You will find on page 312 of the hearings a list of the uncollected assessments that other members of the United Nations owe this fund for the support of the United Nations police force \$18,736,735. That was as of December 31, 1959.

My question to the gentleman is this: Does not the gentleman think it is about time we said to these other members of the United Nations who are so fast and free to meet over at New Delhi, India, or some other place, and increase the assessment on the taxpayers of this country—meanwhile laughing behind our backs because they know what they are doing is fraudulent insofar as they are concerned, because they are not going to pay their assessments; does not the gentleman think it is about time we stopped this appropriation?

Mr. ROONEY. The Soviet Union and the countries of the Soviet bloc have stated they have no intention of paying any part of their assessments for UNEF. They would rather have chaos and trouble in the Middle East.

Mr. GROSS. Then why go through with the farce of billing them, knowing that we will have to meet more than our fair share?

Mr. ROONEY. This is the procedure followed in the United Nations.

I should compliment the gentleman on his approach to this matter here today on the floor; it is the approach I used during the course of the printed hearings.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, and I commend the gentleman for that.

Mr. ROONEY. And the gentleman is reiterating and stressing the points I made in my questions and the answers given thereto and using the very information brought to his attention by the subcommittee.

Mr. GROSS. Yes; but can the gentleman tell me how much longer the taxpayers of the United States should be expected to go along with this kind of program which is taking millions of dollars a year?

Mr. ROONEY. No. But I would not be so irresponsible as to discontinue the emergency force at this immediate time.

Mr. GROSS. That is not irresponsibility.

Mr. ROONEY. I will not take it upon my shoulders to come in here on the floor at this time and recommend that we just step out and immediately disband the United Nations Emergency Force; I fear too much the consequences of such action. I do hope and pray the necessity for it will soon be ended.

We belong to the United Nations; we subscribe to its purposes. If we are going to get out of it there is a proper way to do this. That way is not by defaulting in our payments of our dues to the United Nations or by failing to pay the legal commitments that our representatives have made in our behalf.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure the gentleman recognizes there would be no irresponsibility in any action at this time to oppose this appropriation or irresponsibility in taking the attitude: You pay your share of these costs and we will pay ours.

Mr. ROONEY. I should say to the gentleman that when I used the word "irresponsibility" I did not have the distinguished and capable gentleman from Iowa in mind. I would rather the conclusion that irresponsibility would attach itself only to me in the event we were to come in here and recommend to the House that we no longer pay our share of the United Nations Emergency Force and cause it to immediately disband.

Mr. GROSS. The thing I would like to point out to the gentleman and also to the membership of this House is that the other members of the United Nations owe this fund \$18,736,000-plus, to support the United Nations police force, so-called. Do not tell me that oil-rich Saudi-Arabia, the rulers of which operate gold-plated Cadillacs, cannot contribute \$36,000 over a 3-year period. Do not tell me that during 3 years Spain cannot contribute \$85,000, or that Venezuela cannot contribute \$200,000 over a 3-year period.

Why saddle all this burden on the taxpayers of the United States?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Supplemental Appropriations deleted the sum of \$675 million recommended by the President to restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation. This Corporation must have borrowing authority if price supports are to be made available to farmers.

Because of the many faults of the farm program and the many wastes which exist, many of which are unnecessary, that subcommittee took this action which I think unwise. The committee action does not reach the problem.

I am sure the members took such action because they were unaware of just what it meant, since they have not worked with the problem in the past. In my judgment, and according to the record, they have not been aware of what is involved here. Certainly that is my opinion. I do not believe my friend from Iowa, who is familiar with the farm program, went along with this deletion.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say to the gentleman that I did not go along. We had this matter under a lot of discussion in committee. As the gentleman knows, without divulging any secrets of an executive session, the position I took when this amendment was offered in the full committee.

Mr. WHITTEN. I know the gentleman voted to restore the funds.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say to the gentleman that this is quite a questionable item in that the Department of Agriculture has without doubt guaranteed the farmers who participate in this program that they would be paid according to law. I held to that principle. But I may say my ideas did not prevail.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am glad to hear the gentleman's statement, and I want to say further there is no better friend of agriculture than is the gentleman from Iowa.

But let me point out here what is involved. The committee in its report calls on the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell commodities and thereby get funds to meet this problem. That follows the statement in our report last year having to do with sales in foreign trade, where they have that authority to sell competitively. On the domestic market it is against the law to sell competitively. I concur in the statement by the subcommittee to the effect that more than half of the losses by the Corporation in a given year involves storage, warehousing, and handling charges. None of that goes to the farmer.

But I would respectfully say that what has been done here does not reach that problem. Briefly, the support price program is required by law, some of it by statute, some of it because of the statute authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to set price supports, and if that law means anything to the farmers of the United States, the Commodity Credit Corporation must have sufficient funds with which to carry out the law. What the committee has done here is contrary to that, and I say they were unaware of the situation, because there are no more able or conscientious Members of Congress than are the members of this subcommittee, but this is out of their field of experience. But they in effect say that the funds necessary to support farm prices will not be made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Thus we will have a bank with no money to carry out price supports unless our subcommittee in the regular bill restores funds to the Commodity Credit Corporation. The action here is a repeal of price supports without any substitute.

I may say further if this is not restored here, the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations of which I am chairman will have the opportunity to try to protect the funds in the bank to carry out the law in our regular bill; but you are forcing us to come out in the name of agriculture asking for \$675 million above the budget in the regular bill. If there is anything I know that would do more damage to the American farmer than what has happened it is to force us into the ridiculous position of exceeding the budget because of the action taken here today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, nobody is more disturbed about the overall farm situation than I am. I think it is ridiculous. I think the increases that

the Department of Agriculture has made in storage rates and in turnover cost or service charges is ridiculous, and so it is with regard to everything else which has been built up in the name of the farmer, which the farmer does not get and which, in turn, is used in attacks on all agricultural programs.

I think now after the experience of the last few years, this idea of trying to get rid of these commodities through Public Law 480 is ridiculous, too, so far as solving the overproduction problem, and I think that everything we have been doing has been going the wrong way. The idea of a department recommending and the Congress passing a corn law where you give price supports without any control at all. We tried to tell the Department, "You will have corn running out of your ears." And, we have it, with an increased production of 500 million bushels, price supports with no control at all.

I say to you if we are to save the Government and the farmers we have got to tangle with the production and the overproduction. We need a farm law, not one that the President will veto so that there can be some Democratic politics in it. No, we need one that is sound, that will do the job of tying price supports down to production of what we need.

I have done my part; at least, I have tried to. I have legislation before the appropriate committee. I am sure they feel they have had sound legislation, even though bills have been vetoed. I am sure the department feels this way, that, and the other. But, the end result is that we have a program which leads to increased production.

As long as you try to control production by acreage you invite the farmer to increase production as greatly as he can. When you reduce price supports as much as 20 percent under laws reluctantly passed by the Congress, you invite the farmer to increase his production, trying to make up in units what he has lost in price. For 7 years the farmer, of necessity, has done that. But, listen. Those farmers have been out hundreds of millions of dollars producing that surplus which they had to produce to live. We need a bill that will tie fair price supports back to the farmer holding his actual production in line.

But, my friends, however I may believe or however you may believe, in this bill repealing the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to support prices is to destroy what we have without a substitute. And, I say that the committee acted ill advisedly in this case; they acted without a realization of what it means. We have to correct these things I have mentioned, and I hope the legislative committee will give us a bill to accomplish that purpose. But, as long as we have no such law for you to take away the power of the Commodity Credit Corporation to support prices, may I say to each one of you it means we have voted to repeal the law we have without having any substitute. It would result in economic chaos. I say to my chairman and to the other members of this committee that if this does not get restored by this committee

or by the Senate, we are faced with bringing out a bill from my subcommittee \$675 million above the budget. Of course, I hate to be put in that position, and I serve notice that if my subcommittee follows my recommendation we will not bring up the agricultural appropriation bill until August, if it takes that long to get this matter straightened out, because I think it is unfair to ask us or to ask the Congress or to ask the American farmer to go out to the country in the attitude of being that much above the budget. I assure you I will do the best I know how to bring order out of chaos in these storage, warehousing, and carrying charges. But, there is no need of burning down the barn to get rid of the rats. What this bill has done is burn down the barn and expect us to build it back after the economic destruction of farmers, labor, and industry.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. I want to back up my good chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. WHITTEN, in what he has to say on this matter. I think the deficiency subcommittee has unwittingly put the entire farm price support program in jeopardy if we permit this particular bill to go through today as it is. I say that in all charity. I say that it is unfortunate that this particular item was not placed before the regular appropriations subcommittee on agriculture for at least a hearing on the subject and recommendations to the deficiency subcommittee. I want to back up the gentleman. I hope the gentleman will offer an amendment to restore this amount to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] 2 additional minutes.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. As a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture I want to back up the gentleman in the well. He is one of the most able men who has ever been chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations.

I think we are in a serious position here. We are practically denying funds on an assumption, an assumption that the legislative Committee on Agriculture will act. I know that a great deal of effort was put forth last year.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit me to interrupt, I should like to say that any bill that comes out of the legislative committee will have to be financed and it is necessary to maintain the financial capacity of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. HORAN. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. What this does is, it goes to the financial structure. It is not just a question of eliminating these overly costly operations; it is a question

of giving the bank the ability to carry out the existing law.

Mr. HORAN. I know how much effort was made last year to bring out a wheat bill. It was a very serious effort. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, worked long and hard to bring out a bill. But they could not reach an agreement. Here we are faced with a financial situation. We cannot appropriate on assumptions. I think the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations is certainly on sound ground.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. May I say this, Mr. Chairman: Mention was made about offering an amendment. The chairman of my committee has urged me not to offer an amendment since under present circumstances it appears we do not have the votes. I have had assurances that this matter would be straightened out prior to the bill coming from the regular committee. I am forced to rely upon that at the moment. I do not want to offer this amendment and have it defeated because of lack of understanding on the part of the membership. For that reason I should like to urge this subcommittee, some of whom I know are aware of the farm problem, to offer on behalf of the subcommittee an amendment to straighten this out. I think, on consideration, that they should.

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Chairman, I want to join my distinguished colleague from Mississippi and tell him that I concur in the remarks he made. I hope there will be some plan worked out to take care of this situation.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] 5 additional minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi has introduced a bill in the House to clean up the agricultural situation. Frankly, I believe it is the most intelligent approach that has been made to cleaning it up. If the Committee on Agriculture would proceed with the consideration of that bill and bring it out to the floor and have it adopted, it would be the best solution to this situation. If the amendment were adopted putting this \$675 million back into the bill, the only thing that would happen would be that they would feel they did not have to do anything and there would not be any action from that committee. We need to have it and we need to have it very much.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his statement. May I briefly explain the provision of that bill?

Mr. Chairman, if the Congress would make changes in the law so that the farmer would get his income for producing what is really needed, instead of reducing price so that he has to grow more units trying to meet his financial obligations, and if the Congress would provide that these surpluses which we have heretofore produced were given to the farmer on his agreement to cut his production, this would enable the farmer to hold his income up during the period of adjustment. We could reduce storage costs to the Government. Such commodities would cost the Government nothing, for the commodities given to the farmer in consideration of his reducing production would otherwise be given to foreign countries under Public Law 480.

Now if through this means we brought supply and demand in balance, we could then write a proper farm law which would secure for the farmer a fair income from producing and selling what is needed and he could get it at the marketplace with savings to everyone.

Now it is my idea that if we are going to make it possible for farmers to regain a fair income, by far the most effective means to provide conservation, we will never do it by just getting rid of so-called surpluses. We have spent billions through Public Law 480. The situation gets worse. If we are to correct the situation, I truly believe we must go back to the cause of producing surpluses, which are as expensive to the farmer to produce as to the Government to handle. We must eliminate efforts to control by acreage, which is itself an incentive to increased production. But, first we must bring supply and demand closer together and we must protect farm income from further decline while we do that.

Congressman FRED MARSHALL, of my subcommittee, and I have worked out a plan to do this for wheat and feed grains, the area of our greatest problem. We have prepared companion bills which we believe will work. These bills are numbered H.R. 9946 and H.R. 9947.

This measure would provide for reducing production immediately, would reduce Government investment and storage costs, would protect farm income and within 3 years should bring production and supply in balance.

By creating a commission in advance, firm plans for a permanent program for the years following 1962, when production, supply and demand should be in balance, would be ready for the Congress by January 1, 1962, giving the Congress a year in which to provide a permanent farm program for the year 1963 and thereafter.

Our proposal would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to work out a proper relationship in feed units between wheat, corn, grain sorghum, and other feed grains.

It would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to any producer of such commodities feed units from Government stocks equivalent to the reduction that such producer might make in his average production for the preceding 5 years, not to exceed 33 1/3 percent in any 1 year. The bill would be effective

tive for the calendar years 1960, 1961, and 1962.

It would cost nothing. The commodities we would pay the farmer to reduce his production would otherwise be given to foreign countries and, too, the Government would save storage costs.

The bill further provides for the creation of a commission, three-fifths of which must be bona fide producers of such commodities, with the Secretary of Agriculture as an ex officio member. Such commission would be directed to formulate and recommend to the Congress permanent legislation on or before January 1, 1962, which would provide, first, a fair and reasonable price for such commodities at the marketplace; second, set up production goals which would keep annual production in line with needs of domestic and foreign markets plus reasonable reserves, and after 1962, make price protection dependent upon producers holding actual production in line with production goals; third, prices would be based on feed units so as to maintain a proper relationship between wheat, corn, grain sorghum, and other feed grains.

I repeat:

Those commodities which the Government would give them would cost us nothing because otherwise they would be given away under Public Law 480. It would protect the farm income during the period of adjustment when they start out with all this supply on hand. If you have not checked these bills I wish you would do so. But it does tie back to overproduction, and you are not going to do anything unless you get it tied back. I appreciate the statement of my friend from New York.

Mr. TABER. If we do not get down to work and do something to clean up that situation, and everybody will admit it is a mess, it is going to be very bad. We are just going to aggravate the situation a little more.

Mr. WHITTEN. I agree with the gentleman. It is far too serious for Republican and Democratic politics. What we need is an answer. It is doing the farmer as much damage as it is the Government.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman is on that side of the aisle and I am on this side, but I believe he has made a constructive approach.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank my friend from New York.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. As a member of the subcommittee, I should like to express my appreciation for the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi when he credited us with acting in good faith.

Mr. WHITTEN. I meant every word of that, too. There is no group for whom I have a higher regard.

Mr. JONAS. We were not making any casual approach to the situation. I will tell the gentleman frankly in just a word or two why some of us wanted to eliminate this money. It was because the testimony disclosed that the corporation had on hand unused funds on December

31, 1959 of \$2.3 billions. They also testified that their best judgment was that they would still have unused \$441 million at the end of this fiscal year. We could not see any reason to give them another \$675 million when the record did not show they would need it.

Mr. WHITTEN. I can appreciate your reasoning, but the gentleman can understand me. There is a request from the Presidents Bureau of the Budget in this instance. My subcommittee will have the opportunity to consider this in the regular bill. We will have an opportunity to include funds to carry this out, but we would be in the position of having brought it in over the budget. We believe that course will lead to a further wave of publicity against agriculture generally. I think that course will be bad for all concerned.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. One thing that has interested me in the short time I have had the opportunity of serving with the gentleman and the other fine Members of this House on the Committee on Appropriations is the confusion in the minds of the public as to how much something costs. We have appropriations, we have funding bases, and so forth, and no one can tell what everything costs at a given time. It is a well accepted accounting principle, as I remember by basic accounting, that you should, to give a true picture, match income with expense. Would not the effect of putting this into the 1961 appropriation give a truer picture of the 1961 agricultural program, recalling what the gentleman from North Carolina just said, than to appropriate it in 1960 and spend it in 1961?

Mr. WHITTEN. I think it would, except that the Commodity Credit Corporation started off with a borrowing authority. It is a bank. While, as the gentleman from North Carolina said, they thought they would have plenty, there is a world of corn in this country. Again, it was produced without any controls at all. It has been too wet to qualify for a loan. If that corn should dry out so as to be eligible for loan it could create a real bad situation. Price supports required by law and no money. It might be that the Budget Bureau should have sent this down in connection with the 1961 appropriation, but we unfortunately have this situation in this year where the budget has approved. If appropriated here, there is a budget request to match it. If appropriated in the regular bill it is over the budget and remember the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation is necessary under existing law or under any new law we may get passed. This appropriation will have to be made either way. It should be done here where it is within the budget.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, when the bill is read, I intend to offer an amendment to restore \$50 million in urban renewal funds, which were not approved

by the Committee on Appropriations. The urban renewal funds which were stricken are actually a debt of the United States. The amount has been authorized. A budget request has been sent down by the administration. Acting upon the authority of the 1960 housing act, the urban renewal administration and a number of the municipalities throughout the country entered into contracts under which cities proposed to clear the slums and to engage in urban renewal projects. They committed themselves to expend a certain amount of money. The Federal Government agreed that it would pay the difference in accordance with the formula of the law. The \$50 million which has been requested by the administration is for the purpose of liquidating those obligations. The full faith and credit of the United States is involved in this appropriation. There is no dispute that this sum must be paid. The report of the committee itself on page 5, says this:

The committee is in favor of the urban renewal program but it is against the back door approach to the Treasury whereby the Congress loses all control over the obligation of Federal financial resources.

So that, in effect, what we have here is the continuation of the dispute which took place last year at the time when the housing bill was on the floor as to what the procedure should be for the approval of projects of this type. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] at that time offered an amendment under the terms of which it would have been necessary for the administration to come to the Committee on Appropriations for approval before it could expend funds or commit itself to the expenditure of any funds for urban renewal projects. The Congress voted that amendment down. The Congress authorized the administration to undertake these commitments. What is sought to be done by the action of the Committee on Appropriations in this bill is to renew that fight and to declare that we will not make payments of commitments of the Government of the United States even though we know they are actually a debt because we do not approve of that procedure.

Mr. Chairman, I think no argument need to be made at any length for the necessity of having funds of this type. If any argument had to be made, one would need only to call attention to the arguments that were suggested in a roundtable of housing conducted some years ago by the Home Builders Association and by the Mortgage Bankers Association and by others in the housing and construction industries. They said:

The cost of our failure to conserve our housing is too heavy to endure.

Because of that failure, blight is marching from block to block across our cities, spreading decay far faster than any present program can cure it.

Because of that failure, the biggest single asset in our country's wealth—the \$220 billion housing investment, which is more than a quarter of our \$830 billion national assets—is wasting away faster than we are building new homes.

Because of that failure, almost every city is drifting toward bankruptcy.

We have a good, progressive program on the books, a program that is operating now at a good pace after many years of trying to get the program off the ground and working. The effect of the action of the Committee on Appropriations will be to slow down that program at this critical time—at a time when the cities require this assistance desperately.

The hearings on pages 192 and 193 show the proposed distribution of the funds that are requested. My own city of Chicago has approximately \$800 million set aside in this program. We have an excellent program of urban renewal in the city of Chicago. It is proceeding very nicely. Why slow it down? Why delay the urban renewal construction of any other community that is listed in that table? This action by the committee serves no useful purpose. It increases the interest debt and confuses the picture. I propose to offer language at the proper time to remedy the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE].

(Mr. QUIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I note the concern over the cost to the Department of Agriculture of storing our huge surpluses. It has been suggested that the legislative committee report legislation of benefit to the farmer but at less cost to the taxpayer—relieving the necessity for any increase beyond the amount provided in this Supplemental Appropriation bill.

I have introduced a bill today which, I believe, would be of great benefit, not only to farmers but to all taxpayers as well. The cost of the present farm program has been played up in the press to such an extent that a farmer feels as he walks down the street that everybody is accusing him of gouging the Federal Treasury. But this is not the case. The great cost of programs such as surplus storage and oversea disposal should not be charged to the farmer.

The huge surpluses hanging over our heads also prevent the market price from ever reaching a higher level than the one at present because of the fact that the surplus can go back into circulation at 5 percent over the present support level.

My bill would provide payment in kind, with which we could use the presently accrued surpluses to cut back on production.

This legislation is designed to increase farm income from eight important crops—wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghum, soybeans, and flaxseed—by establishing a payment-in-kind program to provide at least full parity on these crops. At the same time, if this bill is enacted, it would drastically reduce the current stockpile of these crops and would slash the storage and handling costs on the commodities.

I would like to list the main provisions of this legislation—which show how it

would affect the farmer who would participate in this program.

First. All acreage allotment and marketing quotas on wheat would be repealed effective with the 1961 crop.

Second. Beginning in 1961, price support would be made available to farmers who participate in the payment-in-kind program as follows: on wheat, 75 to 90 percent of the previous 3-year average market price; on corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghum, soybeans, and flaxseed, 90 percent of the previous 3-year average market price.

Third. Producers of these crops who would not participate in the payment-in-kind program would not be eligible for price supports.

Fourth. A base acreage would be established for each farm. The base would be the average cropland planted to wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghum, soybeans, and flaxseed during the previous 3 years. As the program developed, farmers would receive credit for acreage diverted under the payment-in-kind program.

Fifth. A payment in kind in any of the crops covered by the bill would be made to farmers who would participate in the program. The bill sets a minimum of 10 percent and a maximum of 50 percent as to the amount of participation. The farmer himself would decide which crops he would raise and which crops he would idle in order to receive payments in kind. The payment in kind would be based on the number of crop acres idled and the farm yield per acre on that crop and the support price for that crop.

Sixth. If a farmer wished to receive a guaranteed 100 percent of parity on all of his production of the crops covered by the bill, he would be required to idle sufficient cropland so the payment-in-kind added to the support price on the

eligible crops raised would equal at least the full parity price.

Seventh. The land which would be removed from production must be designated completely idled and devoted to a soil conserving use. No harvesting or grazing would be permitted, but this land would be eligible for agricultural conservation program payments.

Eighth. Participating farmers would receive negotiable certificates to represent their payments-in-kind. The certificate would be expressed in dollars but would be redeemed in any of the crops covered by the bill which were in surplus. A farmer could either redeem the certificate himself or sell it to some other person.

Ninth. Under the bill, the Commodity Credit Corporation would not be allowed to release any of its surplus of the crops covered by the bill at less than 105 percent of the full parity price.

Mr. Chairman, it is a fact that these grain crops are so interrelated and that the entire livestock industry is so dependent on them that in order to increase the farmer's income the supply of these grain crops must be brought in line with demand, and the price-depressing effect of the surplus eliminated. At the same time, we must leave the management decisions in the hands of the farmers. They are much more able to devise the best means of earning their living and providing the necessary food and fiber than anybody here in Washington planning their business.

So, Mr. Chairman, let us take a brief look at American agriculture affected by grain production. To give you an idea of the amount of grain presently in supply—as well as other vital facts concerning the eight crops—I have prepared the following table which I now present to my fellow Members:

	Unit of quantity	Dec. 31, 1959, in CCC inventory	Dec. 31, 1959, under CCC loan	Annual pro- duction, 1959	Total Gov- ernment com- mitment as percent of annual production	Acreage planted in 1959
Wheat.....	Bushel.....	1, 109, 174, 562	305, 288, 941	1, 128, 000, 000	128	58, 043, 000
Corn.....	do.....	1, 235, 090, 402	265, 279, 685	4, 361, 000, 000	34	85, 530, 000
Oats.....	do.....	17, 484, 089	148, 466, 149	1, 074, 000, 000	6	36, 141, 000
Rye.....	do.....	3, 176, 000	13, 219, 000	21, 495, 000	30	4, 054, 000
Barley.....	do.....	64, 647, 891	73, 206, 000	420, 000, 000	32	16, 990, 000
Grain sorghum.....	Hundredweight.....	269, 301, 727	49, 411, 303	324, 339, 000	98	75, 575, 000
Soybeans.....	Bushel.....	17, 650, 799	45, 956, 695	537, 895, 000	12	22, 428, 000
Flaxseed.....	do.....	438, 000	1, 760, 000	22, 709, 000	10	3, 132, 000
Total.....	241, 893, 000

¹ Jan. 31, 1960.

The table shows the situation confronting American grains at the beginning of 1960.

During the past 20 years, American agriculture has made tremendous technological advances so that production has increased at a rate unequaled either by American industry or industry in any other part of the world. As we look at American agriculture today, we can state that farmers can produce more than the American people can consume, more than we can sell overseas—even at present subsidized prices—and more than we can give away under our present disposal programs. We should not hold back our

efforts to enable Americans to enjoy an even greater high-protein diet, our efforts to find new markets for our agricultural abundance, and to further increase and expand the "Food for Peace" program.

But even so, unless some means is found to effectively reduce production, farmers' prices and net income will continue to decrease while costs keep increasing. Experience has shown that lower prices have not resulted in decreased total production. Since the farmer is in the business of producing from fence row to fence row, no matter what the price we cannot expect supply

and demand to ever be balanced even if prices reach what appears to be disastrously low levels.

The price support and even the control programs of the past have not been effective. Guaranteeing a support for the price of one commodity over another has only caused farmers to shift from one crop to another. The control of the acreage of one crop has not reduced total production, but only caused farmers of the controlled crop to shift production of the noncontrolled crop.

At present the only effective and efficient control program is the conservation reserve and it is estimated that at least 60 million acres must be diverted from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops which are neither harvested nor grazed to bring about the needed balance between supply and demand.

It would be impossible to remove enough additional acres over and above the present 28 million acres in the conservation reserve all in 1 year without completely disrupting agricultural communities. The Conservation Reserve Program should be extended but handled in such a way that over a period of years this program would be available for older, retiring farmers, allowing communities to adjust.

In the meantime, additional effort must be made beyond the programs such as increased agricultural utilization and marketing research, Public Law 480 in an expanded form as a food-for-peace program, the school lunch program, rural development program, ACP, and the conservation reserve in an effort to adjust supply to demand as soon as possible to prevent the surplus acting as a cloud or price depressant over the market. This effort must result in storage of fertility in the soil instead of storage of unneeded grain in Government bins, must prevent the artificial shifting of one crop to another, must lower the cost to the taxpayer, and still boost farm income.

This is a big order, but I believe my bill will do it, and still remain true to the criteria set by the President in his recent message to Congress which must be regarded if a bill is to be signed into law.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, like most of the deficiency budget requests, this budget request which runs into hundreds of millions of dollars is of course quite controversial. There was much discussion in the committee when the bill was marked up, after quite lengthy hearings. I found it necessary to operate between the Deficiency Subcommittee hearings and the Public Works Subcommittee hearings all during these hearings, as committees were holding hearings simultaneously. Both committees, of course, are important to the operation of our Government. May I say that I was not in complete harmony with final action of the committee on several of the items in this bill, but as a whole I would say to my colleagues that this committee under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has done a good job generally speaking with a very difficult bill as you already

noted, I am sure, by the discussion which has gone on so far in the consideration of the bill.

Relative to the \$675 million that was cut out of the supplemental request of the Commodity Credit Corporation, I shall insert with my remarks a letter from the Deputy Administrator of Operations, Andrew J. Mair, which explains the Department's position relative to their request, and which I asked Hyde Murray to return for me:

Mr. HYDE H. MURRAY,
Assistant Clerk,
House Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. MURRAY: Pursuant to your request, the following is an explanation of the need for the requested \$675 million supplemental appropriation for restoration of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The act of March 8, 1938, as amended, authorizes appropriations to restore the capital impairment of the Corporation, as determined by the appraisal by the Secretary of the Treasury, based on realized losses incurred by the Corporation. Such losses for the fiscal year 1959 amounted to \$1.3 billion. Normally, this amount would have been included in the 1961 budget estimates. However, on the basis of indicated yields and production on the 1959 crops and estimates of the proportion of these crops to be placed under price support, projections of the Corporation's \$14.5 billion borrowing power in use indicate that by next June there will remain available only \$441 million. Because of the large size of the Corporation's operations and the many unpredictable factors which affect its financial commitments, it is necessary to maintain a safe operating margin which would provide assurance of the Corporation's ability to continue its regular mandatory price-support activities.

Therefore, measures should be taken to preclude CCC from exceeding its borrowing before the end of this fiscal year. The most practical method of accomplishing this is by providing for an earlier restoration of capital impairment than has been customary in the past. The supplemental estimate of \$675 million represents the minimum amount that may be required to cover the estimated statutory and other obligations and still give the necessary flexibility required for programs of the size and nature of those contracted by the Corporation.

Estimates of program levels and obligations for the Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, are necessarily highly tentative since they are dependent upon forecasts of weather conditions, agricultural production in this country and abroad, economic conditions generally, demands for agricultural products, and other complex factors exceedingly difficult to predict many months in advance.

Because it is impossible to accurately estimate demands on corporate funds, this estimate for partial restoration is highly tentative. Changes in economic factors affecting CCC estimates in the next few months may not actually require the use of all or part of this restoration this fiscal year. On the other hand, if demands on the Corporation's borrowing authority materialize at a higher level than is now estimated, it may require action beyond that contemplated in this estimate.

The enclosed table shows by months the status of the Corporation's borrowing authority with and without the proposed appropriation in the fiscal year 1960.

We will be glad to furnish any additional information you may desire.

Sincerely,

ANDREW J. MAIR,
Deputy Administrator of Operations.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, as I am sure every Member of Congress does, and as do most of the American people, that everybody is entitled to have his side of the story explained. That is the American way of doing things.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, I note that the committee report in reference to the appropriation for the Department of the Interior states that the committee recommended a transfer of \$195,000 from construction funds to what I would interpret to be operating costs of the Bonneville Power Administration. I wonder if the gentleman can explain to the Committee why that increase in cost and whether that increase should not be carried by the users of the power rather than by the construction funds appropriated by the Congress. I cannot in any way understand how the committee could justify that position.

Mr. JENSEN. In reply to the gentleman's inquiry I can say only that the committee gave consideration to the question which the gentleman raises. We felt it was proper and justified that the request should be honored. In a matter of that nature there are many ramifications, and when you start dealing with construction, personnel, power rates, reimbursable items and nonreimbursable items you get into quite a maze of problems. After we had heard the justifications for this item the committee felt it was justified and has allowed it.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. AVERY. The Committee is certainly not to be left with the impression that increasing administrative costs by the Bonneville Power Administration are going to be transferred to the taxpayers in such manner as this in perpetuity, is it? Are not power costs reimbursable as part of the costs of the project? And in turn should not they be assessed against the users of that power?

Mr. JENSEN. Operating costs are almost 100 percent reimbursable, I would say to the gentleman.

Mr. AVERY. The Wage Board increases would be operating costs, would they not?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 4 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure every Member of this House is by now well aware of the fact that an overwhelming majority of the Members of this House have by now been pretty well sold on the proposition that we should pay in kind for taking land out of production. I believe I can say that without fear of contradiction.

The CCC has about 1½ billion bushels of corn in storage now and about the same amount of wheat. It is valuable if it is used as money and there is no reason in the world why it cannot be. We can pay liberally in kind for taking land out of production and thus reduce this costly price-depressing surplus that we have on hand which is hanging so dan-

gerously over the heads of the American farmer and of our entire economy.

On the 25th of this month the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, introduced such a bill providing for payment in kind for corn. Today I have introduced a similar bill to the Hoeven bill. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], have introduced a bill to pay in kind for the reduction of surplus commodities. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE], also has today introduced a bill which will reduce the eight major feed crops by the same method—payment in kind.

Mr. Chairman, may I say I am satisfied that a great majority of the farmers of America, especially those of the Middle West, favor the payment-in-kind program. Along with many Members of Congress who represent the grain and livestock area of America, I have advocated this program for some time past. I have heard from many farmers during the past months. We have had no opposition to the payment-in-kind program from farmers, and very little from other sources.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa, who is the top minority member of the Agriculture Legislative Committee and who knows well the farmers' problems.

Mr. HOEVEN. The gentleman from Iowa, my able colleague, has made reference to a bill which I introduced relating to payment in kind as it relates to corn, H.R. 10672. The gentleman now addressing the committee introduced a similar bill, and other Members did likewise.

I should like to call the attention of those who are interested to the fact that on Thursday morning of this week at 10 o'clock, David W. Livingston, of Washington, Iowa, will appear before the Committee on Agriculture to fully discuss the payment-in-kind program or his proposal as it relates to corn. I think it might be of interest to all the Members from the corn belt to be present so that they may be enlightened and feel free to ask any questions they have regarding the proposed program.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. I will be there.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BECKER].

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the time given me. My understanding is that there was no inclusion in this bill for the balance of the fund under Public Law 874, and it is my understanding that an amendment is going to be offered to insert it. I have always supported funds for school districts in this country that have been vitally affected by military bases or other installations and that the school districts should be reimbursed for those schoolchildren. I have school districts in my congressional district that are vitally affected by Mitchell Field and other installations. I certainly hope that this

amendment will be offered. I will support it. May I add that it should pass in the interest of justice to those school districts who are vitally affected by Federal installations.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, in the 4 minutes I cannot cover the two subjects that I have in mind. Under the 5-minute rule I propose to obtain time to discuss the appropriation in the bill concerning Yellowstone Park earthquake damage. I particularly wish to commend the committee for the way they handled that problem.

However, in this time, apropos of my remarks to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], when he so kindly yielded to me, I would like to discuss briefly the \$675 million cut in the appropriation. As I understood the presentation made in the record, from looking at the record and the presentation made before our full Appropriations Committee, the department has on hand sufficient funds that on the basis of their best estimates they will have \$441 million more than they need to take care of the demands upon the Commodity Credit Corporation. Then they come along and say "We have missed this, so give us another \$600 million for further contingencies until June 30, 1960." Well, now, we are appropriating in fiscal year 1961 budget almost \$80 billion, and we do have to leave some leeway but this is going entirely too far in being loose—\$441 million plus \$675 million after all is 1 billion 110 million dollars. That is simply too much to treat as small change for contingencies even in this day and age of big budgets. It just seems to me that people have to come within more than a billion dollars of what they are going to need in their estimate, even under that kind of an appropriation, if this country is going to have any semblance of solvency. To me, if they cannot realistically come close, even within \$400 million, to their expenditures over a short 4-month period, we better find somebody that can. Now, the effect over and above that is simply this and for this I do not blame the farmers. I come from just about as rural an area as anybody can come in this country, with a district comprising an entire State of some 96,000 square miles and only one Congressman. The people in that State and in the whole country are concerned about whither we go as far as a Government agricultural program is concerned. Reasonable people may differ as to what is best but all reasonable people agree we must do something different. Where are we going with this agricultural problem? The people are entitled to at least know the extent of the problem under the present law. Taking these funds out of fiscal year 1960 appropriations is a must if this is to be accomplished. Let me mention an accepted accounting principle. I am no accountant, but I did take some funda-

mental courses, and if you want to know the condition of a business, how it is operating, how it is running, if you want to know how things are going along; in other words if you want a set of books that tells the real story then both income and expense items must be accurately reflected in the period to which they are really applicable.

That is the fundamental proposition. Under any stretch of the imagination, this \$600 million will not be spent in 1960. But if we include it in this supplemental appropriation bill, we will be making the money available in 1960, and as a fiscal year 1960 appropriation or cost when it really should be reflected in the expenses of the next year or the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1960. So you have a program that we are financing now for next year and that will make it look as though it is costing \$600 million less in fiscal year 1961 than it really costs. To my mind, unintentionally I am sure, it would be misleading the American public as to the true cost of our agricultural program if we make available \$600 million, more than half a billion dollars, in the 1961 appropriations less than we are really going to spend. It is going to be truly a cost of the program, if it is spent at all, in 1961.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. If a bill is passed providing for payment in kind, which would cover almost all of the feed grain crops, then the \$675 million will not be needed and many more hundreds of million dollars that we have been spending annually will not be needed in the future.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. May I say to the gentleman that it is a happenstance that I introduced an agriculture bill, too. I do not know about the payment in kind proposal but if for no other reason because of my deep respect for the gentleman from Iowa, I will give it my careful consideration. I do know that the corn people stepped off this high rigid price support business some time back. I know there are many Members in this House who genuinely believe in high rigid price supports. But they realistically say that you have got to have controls to make them work. Wheat is the only basic commodity produced in the area that I represent. It is important to the farmers and to the economy of that entire area.

Because of this and because of the fact that wheat is one of the most costly to the taxpayers of our present agricultural programs, I have given a great deal of thought and attention to this particular commodity. The bill which I have introduced deals solely with wheat. I am satisfied that its provisions are best for the wheat farmer and best for the Nation as a whole. Time does not permit a full discussion of the bill at this moment. I would simply say, though, that it would do these things:

In the first place, it would remove all controls on the production of wheat. In doing so, it would leave the farmer free to manage his own business, rather than to be dictated to by bureaucrats from Washington. It would restore the wheat

farmer to a position in the free enterprise system. It would recognize the law of supply and demand which so far, in spite of repeated attempts, and I venture to predict that will continue to be the case, no Congress has been able to repeal.

Secondly, it would provide a realistic price support which would be a floor instead of a ceiling. The price support would approach, at least, the cost of production in the high-cost, or less economic areas, and thereby take the poetry out of raising surplus wheat for storage at Government expense. At the same time, it would restore the right to produce wheat to those areas which can most economically produce it. Under the present law, which has been operative since 1938, these people have been the goats, in that they have suffered the acreage cuts, or cuts in their right to produce the crop on which they must depend for a living for themselves and their families.

Unrealistic prices have stimulated the production of surplus wheat. This has to be stored. The storage costs constitute a major share of the expense of the present program. The cost now is running \$1¼ million per day. The farmer gets blamed for this cost, but does not get the benefit. It has been a real bonanza, though, for the special interests that do benefit, some of which have even gained control of farmers' organizations. They have spent and will spend freely, and have distorted and will continue to distort freely, in order to maintain their favored position at taxpayers' expense, with the farmer getting the blame.

Passage of this legislation would develop markets for our wheat. It will, in my opinion, contribute to a healthy condition for the wheat farmer and for agriculture in general. It will help everybody in reducing the drain upon the taxpayer.

This realistic support price for wheat would be arrived at by tying it into the support level for corn, with adjustments for difference in feed value. With these adjustments, it would eliminate the objections to the two-price plan of subsidized competition, which the corn growers have always made.

As a third proposition, the bill would prevent unfair competition with the wheat grower from Government-held surplus wheat. At the same time, it provides for an orderly disposal of that wheat.

Finally, to assist in the transition for some farmers who cannot meet the competition, the bill would provide for an enlargement of the conservation reserve for a limited period of time. At the same time, it would absolutely prohibit the grazing of lands placed in the conservation reserve in the future and, insofar as possible, prohibit it as to what land which has already gone into the conservation reserve. The livestock industry has withstood the pressures for Government price support and regulation. For this, everyone praises them. At the same time, this segment of the agricultural economy is in the best condition of any. They should not be punished for their adherence to and confidence in the free enterprise system, by thrusting Gov-

ernment-subsidized competition upon them. Such is the effect of allowing grazing of lands which are taken out of production under the conservation reserve program. Unless there is an absolute prohibition upon grazing, I, myself, will do all I can to see that this section of the bill is stricken.

Being a political realist, I appreciate that the chances of enactment of this bill in this session of the Congress cannot be looked upon as favorable, to put it mildly. I am convinced, though, that it is right, right for the wheat farmer and right in the public interest. I will always be hopeful that right will prevail over might. I also believe that the best politics is doing what is right.

Something must be done, however, with regard to our agricultural program, and both the Nation and the farmer know that a dressed-up version of the repudiated Brennan plan is not the answer. Everyone also admits, privately or otherwise, that if we are going to have high, rigid price supports which stimulate production, then there must be adequate controls to keep production in line if we are to eliminate the surpluses.

Under today's referendum, the farmer gets no choice. He votes either for higher prices and controls, or lower prices and controls. Anyone can figure out the answer to that one.

I think we should have the courage to legislate a farm program, but if we do not, the very least we can do is to let the farmer vote on the issue himself and to give him a real choice. Failure to do this would be further proof of what we are doing to the farmer in the name of doing for him.

As the Agriculture Committee considers the wheat legislation, if they cannot see fit, in an election year, to report the legislation which I am introducing or some other realistic approach, then as a very minimum, I would like to suggest that they consider giving the farmer at least the right to vote and a real choice, with the alternative of the proposal that I am making, or high price supports and adequate controls to prevent surpluses. Adequate controls would mean elimination of the 55-million-acre minimum on wheat acreage, strict cross compliance, and so on, on down the line. Making this \$675 million cut in the supplemental appropriation bill should be done to properly reflect the cost of the present program. This action, meritorious as it may be, though, will not save the taxpayers money and will not improve the plight of the farmer. To accomplish this purpose, we must get to the root of the evil and make necessary changes in the basic legislation. That, I sincerely hope we will do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON] has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks which I made in general debate.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to support the amendment submitted by my distinguished colleague, the Honorable SIDNEY R. YATES, of Chicago, Ill., to provide the Urban Renewal Administration with a supplemental appropriation of \$50 million to execute its commitments and program through to June 30, 1960.

Along with other cities, the urban renewal program of the city of Cleveland will be adversely affected if the Federal Government is unable to pay grant funds as they become due. The cities will be forced to go into the private money markets and finance their urban renewal programs at increased interest costs. These unnecessary interest charges will be paid two-thirds by the Government and one-third by the cities and constitute an additional burden on the urban renewal program.

The adoption of the Yates amendment is vital to the urban renewal program in almost every large city of America.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], his subcommittee, and the Committee on Appropriations, for recommending to the House a \$9.7 million supplemental appropriation for the student loan program of the National Defense Education Act.

It was my privilege to sponsor the National Defense Education Act in the House of Representatives. It has been very gratifying indeed to see the wonderful acceptance of and use of the student loan program since its establishment in 1958.

Out of approximately 1,900 colleges and universities eligible to participate, 1,365 institutions are currently in the program. The Commissioner of Education stated recently that the extent of student participation has gone beyond the expectations of the Office of Education and the colleges and universities themselves. There is every indication that by the end of the present fiscal year well over 100,000 students will be using these loans to get a college education.

I had the privilege, Mr. Chairman, of visiting some of the colleges and universities of my own State of Alabama last fall. I talked with college officials who administer the loans, and with students who received the loans. I was greatly impressed with the good that is being accomplished by the program; at the same time I am impressed with what still needs to be done. I am, therefore, very happy that the U.S. House of Representatives now has an opportunity to vote supplementary funds for the program this year.

The success of the loan program is exceeding the expectations of all of us. The students are taking advantage of it, and the colleges and universities are taking advantage of the opportunity to provide assistance for their students.

Again, I compliment the Appropriations Committee for giving support to this worthy program.

Also, Mr. Chairman, permit me to say that I support the amendment by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], which would add to this bill the sum of \$8.3 million to cover commitments for maintenance and operation of schools under Public Law 874.

I think the gentleman from Massachusetts takes the right position about this and that there is a moral and equitable responsibility on the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to fund what I consider to be commitments under the law.

I do not know of a more clear cut Federal responsibility in the field of education than is provided for in Public Law 874. I do not understand how this administration can justify its attitude of reducing and eventually eliminating aid to local school districts which have had to provide facilities and education for children brought into an area because of Federal activity.

The mere existence of Federal property narrows the tax base upon which communities depend for revenues to operate their schools. On the one hand we have less taxes because of Federal activity, and on the other hand we have greater expenses because of the influx of servicemen and Federal employees whose school-age children the communities must provide for. This is simple logic, and I cannot see how in the face of it anyone can refuse to support a 100 percent appropriation for the need caused by Federal impact.

The \$8.3 million provided for in the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts will mean that our schools can continue to function efficiently and that they can do the job envisioned when we enacted Public Law 874.

I hope the committee will approve the gentleman's amendment and that the House will pass the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Defense Educational Activities

For an additional amount for "Defense educational activities", for capital contributions to student loan funds, \$9,700,000, of which not to exceed \$4,500,000 shall, without allotment under section 202(a), or apportionment under section 203(a), of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1583), be available for paying to institutions, which have filed applications for contributions between January 7 and June 30, 1959, both inclusive, the amounts necessary to meet in full the approved requests included in such applications: *Provided*, That, in addition, so much of the amount appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds as the Commissioner may determine will not be necessary for that purpose shall be available for Federal capital contributions to such funds.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOLAND: Page 6, line 7, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"PAYMENTS FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS"

"For an additional amount of payments to school districts, \$8,330,000."

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I will not belabor the House for any length of time on this amendment. I think all of the members of the Committee are entirely familiar with the purport of the amendment. It simply will put into the bill a deficiency of \$8,330,000 for the fiscal year 1960. This deficiency was not requested by the Office of Education. It would seem to me that, based on the action of the Congress in the last session, this request is justified. In the last session of the Congress on the fiscal year 1959 budget there was no request made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or the Office of Education for a deficiency of \$20 million. The Congress worked its will, put it in, and it was passed by both branches.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. In order to save the time of the House, everyone has heard at least 25 or 30 observations made from the floor on this amendment. It is obvious to me that everybody wants it. So if there is no objection on the part of anyone, the Committee will accept it.

Mr. BOLAND. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read, as follows:

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Grants for library services", \$100,000.

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, the provision of supplemental funds for administration of the Library Services Act in the bill before us today impels me to point out once again the incalculable benefits derived from this program by the people of the United States. I am only sorry that the Committee did not vote the full \$131,000.

The act has produced tangible upgrading of library services in almost half of the counties in my home State of West Virginia, particularly in the rural areas.

The Federal-State partnership provided for under this act has meant that an additional 6.5 percent of West Virginia's population, which previously had no library service whatever, now can enjoy the benefits of books.

A library is like a teacher, it affects eternity; and one can never tell where its influence stops.

At this time, when we are engaged in grand and sweeping debate over the American educational system, and its adequacy to meet the practical and ideological needs of the space-atomic age, here prospers and flourishes this quiet program. Without great controversy, it goes on doing the work of enlightening and inspiring thousands who might otherwise not be reached.

We cannot tell, indeed, where its influence may stop, for who can ever be

able to assess the number of children who have found a whole new world of scholarship and knowledge opening before them when library service in extended to a hitherto barren area.

I am proud to say that I am a cosponsor of legislation to continue this program for another 5 years. I believe its performance over its first 3 years are the best possible argument for its continuance.

In West Virginia alone, more than 184,000 books have been purchased, and per capita expenditures have risen from 26 cents in 1956 to 45 cents in 1959. Three new bookmobiles have been added to serve 8 of our 55 counties.

These benefits are doubly important in a State such as West Virginia, where economic conditions in many counties remain very bad, and money often is not available to pay for the necessities of life. A book is a treasured prize in these areas, and the Library Service Act provides a means for getting books to those often unable to pay for them.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

Urban planning grants

For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants," \$1,500,000.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YATES: On page 7, after line 23, insert:

"CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL"

"For an additional amount for "Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal," including grants for the preparation or completion of community renewal programs, \$50,000,000."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, this is a necessary amendment, if the urban renewal program is to move along without unnecessary delay. This is not unbudgeted money. The administration asked for these funds because they are necessary to discharge the Federal Government's financial obligation. The cities have committed themselves to projects under this program and have produced the money they said they would for their share. These funds represent the Federal Government's share.

The committee report itself indicates that this committee is not opposed to the slum clearance program. I know my good friend from Texas, the chairman of the subcommittee, is not opposed to this program, and there is not a more able Representative in this House, than the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. I have heard him time and again before the Appropriations Subcommittee of which I am a member urge the administration to speed up the urban renewal programs to help the cities. The subcommittee admits that it must be paid, but it doesn't like the procedure set forth in the legislation. It proposes not to follow it. It chooses to disregard the commitments made by the municipalities on the basis of the existing legislation. The question is now whether or not the Federal Government will keep

its commitment, or whether it will run out on its contracts.

The cities will be hurt by this delay. Interest costs will mount, the programs will be upset.

This program provides the life's blood to breath new life into our urban communities. This appropriation is like a blood transfusion for a patient who needs it to survive. The plasma is available and it should be used for the health of the patient. Yet this committee says, "No, we will not use it now. We will delay for 6 months or 9 months before we make these funds available. Why let the patient become worse before you provide the means to regain its health?"

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. The record will show that we appropriated \$90 million for this purpose last year.

Mr. YATES. That is correct.

Mr. JONAS. This would increase it to \$140 million. The record also shows that those in charge of the program stated it would be possible to continue to finance existing programs. It would require some borrowing which the Federal Government participates in. They do not know that they will need this \$50 million between now and June 30.

Mr. YATES. The record indicates they do need the money. If I may finish my statement. The witnesses stated they had expended all but \$33 million of the \$90 million. They anticipate they need an additional \$112 million to take care of commitments already made. This \$50 million plus the amount which is on hand, namely the \$33 million will be necessary to liquidate obligations already incurred. And the gentleman knows this money will have to be appropriated.

Mr. JONAS. Of course, some of the money is for progress payments. Projects are not completed and the witnesses testified that in practice they had taken care of those things with interim borrowing.

Mr. YATES. But, does not the gentleman concede that \$50 million will have to be paid and, if it is not paid in this bill, it will have to be approved in the next appropriation bill?

Mr. JONAS. That is correct, and my position is that it should be handled by the regular committee instead of by our special committee.

Mr. YATES. Yes, but no good purpose is served by the delay. The gentleman himself pointed out the Urban Renewal Administration has commitments totaling \$140 million. The administrator told your committee he thinks there may be a discrepancy of perhaps, \$20 million in this amount, but even the \$140 million be reduced \$20 million, the fact is that this \$50 million appropriation will be needed. All that is being done by the action of the committee is to compel the Administrator to borrow more money from the treasury. The costs of the program will necessarily be decreased. Why? For no apparent good reason?

This amendment should be approved.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, in the absence of any requests for time, I will close the debate.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] is to be congratulated for trying to restore these funds. In the committee's report, I should like to call the attention of the Members to the statement prepared by the Commissioner of Urban Renewal, Mr. Walker, in regard to the question that was raised here a moment ago, in which statement the Commissioner said:

With hundreds of projects involved, the most careful forecast of financing for a year or 18 months ahead can turn out to be off by a very substantial margin. All sorts of problems can come up to create delays; on the other hand, obstacles which seemed likely to delay a project for months sometimes get resolved almost overnight, and things move faster than was expected.

Mr. Chairman, I think that statement, perhaps, more than any other statement demonstrates the wisdom of this amendment to restore these funds at this time.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, if I may take but a few minutes of the committee's time to make this statement. The committee attacked this problem on two fronts. The first front is this—bear this in mind—this is a supplemental appropriation bill. It does not go beyond June 30 of this year. They want \$50 million more and they have \$33 million in cash now—\$33 million.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Do I understand that the gentleman from Texas is now contending that the urban renewal administration has sufficient funds to carry them on until the first of June?

Mr. THOMAS. That is my guess, and my guess is just about as good as theirs is. They have \$33 million. They could use more and the probabilities are that they will not use the \$33 million.

That is one objection, but the other objection is to granting this money—this is a familiar item to this House. This is a back-door approach to the Treasury. Not a single Member of this body, if you grant this \$50 million, will have one word to say or one word of control over the ex-

penditure of one penny of that money. Not one penny will you control. Some folks downtown will spend it for you. You go home, and what are you going to tell your people? Your people will say, "I don't know who those 14 or 15 or 16 people are. I voted for you to spend my money. Here you are divesting yourself of all authority."

Do you know what that total authorization is? Come June 30 they will have authority to go over there and sign a blank check with your name attached to it, because, after all, your folks sent you here to spend their money, not those 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 people—for \$2 billion. Think about it. All the cash that has been appropriated on that \$2 billion is \$297 million. So let us correct that mistake on the payment of \$1,700 million, and respectfully say, "Let Congress approve your expenditures." That is all you are doing in turning down this amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I simply want to say that I certainly support the position of the gentleman from Texas completely. The gentleman has listened, as did the other Members of the committee, to the requests of these different departments asking for these great sums of money. Certainly this amendment would do exactly what the gentleman says it would do. It is a backdoor approach. You are elected to spend the people's money, but by this method you would be saying, "Oh, I will let these big boys in the upper echelons of the departments spend it for us."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request that this amendment be voted down. The program will not be affected.

I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. YATES) there were—ayes 66, noes 65.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. Thomas and Mr. YATES.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 92, noes 89.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$435,000.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, as I previously indicated, I wish to take this short time to support the subcommittee on the way it handled

the supplemental request for facilities at Yellowstone Park, due to so-called earthquake damage. I am not a member of the subcommittee that considers the supplemental requests. I am a member of the Appropriations subcommittee that considers the Department of Interior appropriations bill, which includes the Park Service. As such, and coming from the area, at the request of the committee I made a trip through Yellowstone Park last October to inspect the earthquake damage so that we might properly evaluate the emergency construction necessary as a result thereof.

The earthquake in this area occurred in mid-August of 1959. The center of the quake was west of the park, and the damage there was severe. Only the extreme western edge of Yellowstone Park was affected at all, however, and there, the shock was not great.

By this I do not mean that there was no real damage from the quake. There was, but it was largely confined to rock slides, and so forth, and when compared to those outside the park, the damage was of a minor nature. The tremors and after-tremors did stimulate a great deal of new thermal activity in the park. As a matter of fact, if it holds up, one geyser—Sapphire, threatens to challenge Old Faithful itself. Sapphire Geyser, as of last fall, was spraying water 175 to 200 feet in the air when it erupted.

I was accompanied on my trip through the park by Mr. Bob McIntire, the head ranger and naturalist, and Mr. Gary Rowe, the park engineer. We were later joined by the park superintendent, who had just returned from a trip to Washington. Mr. McIntire's enthusiasm for the new thermal activity was such that it was difficult to keep to my assignment, which was the inspection of physical facilities and the amount of emergency repair and rebuilding required.

As a result of this trip, it was evident to me that that portion of the request for construction funds pertaining to abandonment of existing facilities and construction of new buildings could not properly be classified as emergency, or properly assigned to earthquake damage. I can understand the people within the park service using this as a means of getting new construction that would otherwise not be obtainable. They have been long schooled in tying requests for such funds into an emergency. I do not dispute that the buildings mentioned are in need of replacement. The fact is, however, that they have deteriorated because of age and obsolescence. Damage from the earthquake was a minor factor, and except for the hospital, they are still in a useable condition. Most of these buildings were built between 1903 and 1909. The hospital was constructed in 1913, and the foundations were not adequately reinforced. There is no doubt that all of these buildings should be replaced, in an orderly fashion and with proper priority.

I cannot, however, urge their construction on an emergency basis. They should properly come before the regular subcommittee and be fitted into the overall program in their proper priority. The supplemental subcommittee cannot

possibly give them the attention which they deserve. If we are to permit this type of thing to happen, it could very well detract from things that should have a higher priority.

In this respect, I am very much concerned, and I think this concern is shared by other members of the Interior Appropriations subcommittee, with the emphasis that seems to have been placed by the Department upon providing for the comfort and convenience of employees, as far as the Mission 66 program is concerned. I, just as I am sure is true with every Member of this Congress, desire to see all Government employees that live in Government housing, including Park Service employees, housed just as modernly and as comfortably as we can provide, within the realm of our responsibility to the taxpayers. This must, however, be kept in balance.

I worked very hard to get the Mission 66 program moving. I felt that it was essential if we were to adequately provide for the visitors to our national parks and the increased pressure due to increased visitations. Although a part of that is improving housing facilities for employees, it must not be permitted to become the tail that wags the dog. To see that it is kept in proper perspective, employee housing and office facilities must go the full gauntlet of House appropriations procedures and not be treated in a preferred class, on a trumped-up emergency.

In this respect, may I point out that my concern, and I think it is shared by many on our committee, is that I think the Department has, if anything, been overemphasizing the providing of employee facilities. Let us simply examine Yellowstone Park with reference to this. Since July 1, 1956, when the Mission 66 program was inaugurated, through and including the appropriations bill recently passed by the House, the following provisions have been made for employee housing at Mammoth.

Ten employee residences, one 8-unit building for seasonal employee housing, four new 6-sleeper trailer houses, and a washhouse for the employee trailer court, have been provided. This compares with a campfire circle provided during the same period for the public enjoyment.

Now, I call your attention to the fact that as to each one of these employee facilities provided, the Park Service itself has set priority and determined that the need for the new facilities requested in this supplemental bill did not measure up. If you want to see a full list of the construction that has gone on in Yellowstone Park since Mission 66 was initiated on July 1, 1950, I respectfully refer you to pages 983-986 inclusive of the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriations hearings for 1961, released on February 12 of this year. If you look at these lists, you will further note that employee residences, apartments and dormitories have been built all over the park; but at the same time, you will note that the mileage of road construction has been disproportionately small. Adequate roads were one of the principal arguments used to

support the Mission 66 program in 1955 and 1956. As of July 1, 1959, only in the neighborhood of 15 miles of the park's 200-mile road network had been reconstructed, and five bridges replaced. Funds for this must indirectly compete with funds requested for housing and other purposes. These roads, too, are not of modern design. As a matter of fact, they were constructed for the horse-and-buggy and stagecoach trade. In most instances, they have only been modernized to the extent of putting oil on top of the old roadbed. Obviously, the expense of repair and maintenance to the taxpayers is excessive.

The bridges are narrow and inadequate. The traffic problems, the dangers and the inconveniences to the traveling public must also be considered if we are to discharge our responsibilities. These can only be weighed before the regular appropriations subcommittee, and this is impossible if we were to consider the request for housing in a preferred status of the supplemental.

There is another very good reason for going slow in the construction of the administration building, employees' housing and office space requested in this supplemental. Mammoth is located in the extreme northern edge of the park. As far as thermal activity is concerned, this is a receding area and is of less and less visitor interest. The visitor concentration is in the Old Faithful, Canyon and Lake areas, which are over 50 miles from Mammoth. This means that the administration personnel housed at Mammoth must run up and down the roads, compounding the traffic problem and increasing the expense to the taxpayer, in order to perform their functions. The Park Service has indicated by its own reports that it is only a matter of time until the principal roads through Yellowstone Park will be kept open on a year-around basis. Pressures from the public that wants to see its wonders in their winter cloak will demand that such be done within a reasonably short time. Under these circumstances, a complete rebuilding of the administration area so far removed from the center of park activity should receive careful consideration, which it can only receive through the regular subcommittee.

Taking all of these things into consideration, I can certainly not, in good conscience, recommend that the Congress make available these funds on an emergency basis without adequate consideration of all factors.

With respect to the hospital, however, I think that is a different situation, and I can in good conscience recommend your support of the committee's recommendation of \$476,200 to provide for new hospital facilities to be constructed at Lake, which is in the center of activity in the park. As I mentioned, this hospital building was constructed in 1913. It does not provide the modern facilities which people from all over the United States who are traveling in Yellowstone Park have a right to expect for themselves and their families. Even though this is again a case of obsolescence and deterioration rather than

earthquake damage, I think that we are justified and I have urged the committee to approve this appropriation, as a supplemental and on an emergency basis. Had I been establishing the priorities, it would have been replaced before this. It is not even fireproof.

Furthermore, the present hospital is again located in the extreme northern part of the park, in a place where it is not available to the 1½ million visitors who might require attention.

The facilities for administration and employee housing should be replaced in an orderly fashion, within the framework of regular appropriations, but I submit to you that the same factors which caused the Public Health Service to recommend that the new hospital be located at Lake should also prompt the committee to fully investigate the advantages and savings to the taxpayers of centrally locating the new administration facilities. This expenditure of almost \$2 million should not be made without full consideration of all of the problems involved. It should come before the regular subcommittee and be considered by them, in view of the other demands upon the Treasury and the taxpayers, and in light of the other requirements of the Park Service in particular.

These requests will be treated fairly by the regular subcommittee. It was that subcommittee that got this Mission 66 program moving. It has been a problem to keep it moving and to correct the deficiencies. Constant pressure must be brought to bear to improve visitors' facilities and improve roads, and I think the administration frankly must give increased attention to this, because naturally with the employees, there is a tendency to take care of each other when submitting budget requests.

If the requests made in this supplemental had a sufficiently high priority, they could very well have been worked into the normal budget, which has already been acted upon in the House. The total appropriations for Park Services made for 1961 were almost \$83 million, an increase of more than \$7¼ million over last year's appropriations. Construction of facilities amounted to \$18 million, an increase of \$4,400,000 over last year's appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat that I think we must support the committee's recommendation with reference to handling of these constructive requests for the Park Service.

The clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$3,135,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 10, lines 18 and 19, strike out the figure "\$3,135,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$475,000."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would reduce the figure of \$3,135,000 for construction to \$475,000, taking out the \$2,660,000 which this bill appropriates for the construction of parking areas, ingress and egress roads, and last, but not least, landscaping for the stadium that is proposed to be built in the District of Columbia. As I have often said, I do not care how many stadiums are built in the District of Columbia, as long as the people of the District build them.

There is no contract, so far as I know, signed with the Washington Senators baseball club, and it has been held repeatedly that without both the professional baseball team and the professional football team under contract to use this stadium it cannot be a paying proposition. So I fear, and I am sure many other Members must fear, that if this \$2,660,000 stays in the bill, you will be picking the pockets of your own taxpayers to construct parking lots and roads and putting in landscaping when there may never be a stadium built. The bonds have not been sold, so why the rush to appropriate this money when the people of the District of Columbia have not taken care of their obligation toward the building of this stadium?

All my amendment does is to take out the \$2,660,000. If, in the judgment of the House of Representatives it is decided that money should be appropriated later on—and there will probably be two or three more deficiency appropriation bills—after the use contracts have been signed, after the bonds have been sold, after the contract for construction has been let, then and then only, if you still think you want to put up a stadium, appropriate the money that has been picked out of the pockets of all the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, when the stadium bill first came to this Congress about 2 years ago they said that it would not cost the American taxpayer a dime. So the bill passed. Then after it was passed the Park Service tried a back-door approach; they were going through the back door under the Federal-Aid Highway Act and spend up to \$10 million. I stopped that. At a meeting with the stadium people and the man who introduced the legislation, I said, "When you come in with a fair proposition, I think the Congress will consider it." So they came back for about \$6 million. We eliminated items and got the figure down to \$2,660,000 last year and Congress in its wisdom authorized us to accept it. Now they have come in in the proper way, having appeared before the Committee on Appropriations, to give an accounting of their stewardship. They appeared before the Committee on Appropriations and asked for what the Congress authorized last year. So the only thing the committee could do was to give them the money. When

we asked if they could not wait until the regular bill came in, they said no, that the sports activities have to open up on a certain day and that they would be kept working every day in order to complete what the Congress authorized them to do. They had to have the money in order to have the parking area ready, with sidewalks, and so forth.

The committee in its report has stipulated that no contracts for construction shall be let for these facilities until the D.C. Armory Board lets the contract for the stadium. The committee has provided all the protections they thought necessary, and has approved the \$2,660,000 that the Congress authorized last year. They appeared before the regular authorizing committee and before the Committee on Appropriations. There was no back-door approach. Everything about this is on the up and up.

I hope this amendment is voted down.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 10, line 19, strike out the period, insert a colon, and add the following: "Provided, however, That none of the funds made available in this paragraph in connection with the District of Columbia Stadium shall be expended until the bonds have been sold and the contract awarded for the construction of said stadium."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I think this is the least the House can do in protecting the money that I again say should never be taken from the Federal Treasury for such purpose.

Mr. KIRWAN. We have no objection to that.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentlemen and yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose, and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. McCormack] having resumed the chair, Mr. TRIMBLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments,

with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill, and all amendments thereto, to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Yates amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put the remaining amendments en gross.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 7, after line 23, insert:

"CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL

"For an additional amount of 'Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal,' including grants for the preparation or completion of community renewal programs, \$50,000,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 158, nays 187, not voting 85, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

YEAS—158

Adair	Flood	Machrowicz
Addonizio	Fogarty	Mack, Ill.
Albert	Foley	Madden
Anderson,	Ford	Magnuson
Mont.	Forrester	Mailliard
Andrews	Frazier	Marshall
Aspinall	Fulton	Marrow
Bailey	George	Metcalf
Baldwin	Glaimo	Miller, Clem
Baring	Granahan	Mitchell
Barrett	Gray	Montoya
Bass, Tenn.	Green, Oreg.	Moorhead
Blatnik	Green, Pa.	Morris, Okla.
Blitch	Griffin	Moss
Boggs	Gubser	Murphy
Bolling	Hagen	Nix
Bowles	Halpern	O'Brien, Ill.
Boykin	Hargis	O'Hara, Ill.
Brademas	Harmon	O'Hara, Mich.
Breeding	Hays	Oliver
Brewster	Hechler	Patman
Brooks, Tex.	Hogan	Perkins
Broomfield	Holifield	Post
Brown, Ga.	Holland	Poage
Brown, Mo.	Huddleston	Porter
Burdick	Inouye	Price
Burke, Ky.	Johnson, Calif.	Prokop
Burke, Mass.	Johnson, Colo.	Pucinski
Byrne, Pa.	Johnson, Md.	Rabaut
Chamberlain	Johnson, Wis.	Rains
Chelf	Jones, Ala.	Randall
Clark	Karsten	Rhodes, Pa.
Coffin	Karth	Rivers, Alaska
Cohelan	Kastenmeier	Roberts
Corbett	Kearns	Rogers, Colo.
Daddario	Kee	Rogers, Mass.
Daniels	Kilgore	Rooney
Dawson	King, Calif.	Roush
Denton	Kowalski	Saund
Dingell	Lane	Selden
Doyle	Lankford	Shelley
Dwyer	Libonati	Sheppard
Edmondson	Lindsay	Shipley
Elliott	Loser	Sisk
Fascell	McCormack	Slack
Feighan	McFall	Smith, Iowa
Fenton	McGovern	Smith, Miss.

Staggers
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Thompson, N. J.
Toll
Udall

Ullman
Vanik
Van Zandt
Vinson
Wallhauser
Wampler

NAYS—187

Abbott
Abernethy
Alexander
Alford
Algers
Allen
Andersen,
Minn.
Arends
Ashmore
Auchincloss
Avery
Baker
Barden
Barr
Barry
Bass, N.H.
Bates
Becker
Beckworth
Bennett, Fla.
Bennett, Mich.
Berry
Betts
Boland
Bolton
Bonner
Brook
Brooks, La.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Cannon
Casey
Cederberg
Chenoweth
Church
Collier
Colmer
Conte
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Curtis, Mass.
Curtis, Mo.
Dague
Derounian
Derwinski
Dixon
Dooley
Dorn, S. C.
Dowdy
Downing
Durham
Everett
Evins
Fisher
Flynt
Fountain
Gary
Gathings
Glenn
Goodell
Gross

Watts
Whitten
Wier
Wolf
Yates
Zablocki

Norrell
O'Brien, N.Y.
O'Konski
Osmer
Ostertag
Pelly
Pillion
Pirnie
Poff
Preston
Quile
Ray
Rees, Kans.
Rhodes, Ariz.
Riehlman
Riley
Rivers, S.C.
Robison
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Tex.
Rutherford
St. George
Schenck
Scherer
Schwengel
Scott
Short
Sikes
Siler
Simpson, Ill.
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Springer
Steed
Stratton
Taber
Teague, Calif.
Thomas
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wyo.
Thornberry
Tollefson
Trimble
Tuck
Utt
Van Pelt
Wainwright
Weaver
Weis
Westland
Wharton
Whitener
Widnall
Williams
Willis
Winstead
Withrow
Wright
Young
Younger

NOT VOTING—85

Anfuso
Ashley
Ayres
Baumhart
Belcher
Bentley
Bosch
Bow
Bray
Buckley
Budge
Burleson
Byrnes, Wis.
Cahill
Canfield
Carnahan
Celler
Chiperfield
Coad
Cook
Cooley
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
Delaney
Dent
Devine
Diggs
Donohue
Dorn, N. Y.

Dulski
Fallon
Farbstein
Fino
Flynn
Forand
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gavin
Grant
Griffiths
Hardy
Harris
Healey
Henderson
Holtzman
Irwin
Judd
Kasem
Kelly
Keogh
Kluczynski
Lesdrum
Lesinski
McDowell
McGinley
Macdonald

Meyer
Miller,
George P.
Monagan
Morgan
Morris, N. Mex.
Morrison
Multer
O'Neill
Passman
Philbin
Pilcher
Powell
Quigley
Reece, Tenn.
Reuss
Rodino
Roosevelt
Rostenkowski
Santangelo
Saylor
Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Teller
Thompson, La.
Walter
Wilson
Zelenko

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. McGinley with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Devine.
Mr. Dent with Mr. Baumhart.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Henderson.
Mr. Rodino with Mr. Dorn of New York.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Morris of New Mexico with Mr. Bosch.
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Bentley.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Budge.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Chiperfield.
Mr. Friedel with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.
Mr. Holtzman with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. McDowell with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Santangelo with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Healey with Mr. Belcher.
Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Cahill.
Mr. Teller with Mr. Judd.
Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Bray.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Canfield.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BROOMFIELD changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Unqualifiedly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gross moves that the bill, H.R. 10743, be recommitted to the House Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the following corrections in my remarks appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 24, 1960:

On page A1522, line 32 of column 3, strike out the words "Speaker in the" so that the sentence will read "tribute voiced from the well with the rich, etc." In line 15 substitute the word "Chairman" for the word "Speaker."

On page A1523, fourth line of column 1, change the word "first" to "finest," in

So the amendment was rejected.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10743

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 1 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960") for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

3 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

4 For an additional amount for "Acreage allotments and
5 marketing quotas", \$1,000,000.

6 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8 The limitation under this head in title II of the Depart-
9 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appro-
10 priation Act, 1960, on the amount available for administra-
11 tive expenses of the Corporation, is increased from
12 "\$42,000,000" to "\$42,400,000".

13 FOREST SERVICE

14 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

15 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
16 utilization", for "Forest land management", \$20,450,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$34,000.

21 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

22 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

23 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential
24 subsidies", \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", \$2,700,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

The limitation under this head in title VIII of the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay", is increased from "\$10,948,000" to "\$11,008,000".

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

FUNCTIONS

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Air Force", \$6,000,000.

1 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

3 OPERATING EXPENSES

4 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

5 For an additional amount for "Department of Public
6 Health", \$200,000.

7 UTILITY SERVICES

8 For increased costs of electric service, to be transferred
9 by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the
10 appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which these
11 costs are properly payable, \$290,000, of which \$11,000
12 shall be payable from the highway fund.

13 MISCELLANEOUS

14 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

15 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
16 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
17 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
18 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,174.

19 AUDITED CLAIMS

20 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-
21 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
22 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
23 been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds
24 of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C. Code,
25 title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year

1 1957 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document
2 Numbered 327 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$8,209, together
3 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the in-
4 terest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per
5 centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,
6 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

7 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

8 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
9 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
10 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
11 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
12 the fiscal years involved.

13 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
14 WELFARE

15 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

16 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

17 For an additional amount for "Defense educational
18 activities", for capital contributions to student loan funds,
19 \$9,700,000, of which not to exceed \$4,500,000 shall, with-
20 out allotment under section 202 (a), or apportionment under
21 section 203 (a), of the National Defense Education Act
22 of 1958 (72 Stat. 1583), be available for paying to in-
23 stitutions, which have filed applications for contributions
24 between January 7 and June 30, 1959, both inclusive, the
25 amounts necessary to meet in full the approved requests

1 included in such applications: *Provided*, That, in addition,
2 so much of the amount appropriated under this head in the
3 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropria-
4 tion Act, 1960, for loans for non-Federal capital contribu-
5 tions to student loan funds as the Commissioner may deter-
6 mine will not be necessary for that purpose shall be available
7 for Federal capital contributions to such funds.

8 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

9 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
10 tricts", \$8,330,000.

11 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

12 For an additional amount for "Grants for library serv-
13 ices", \$100,000.

14 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

16 For an additional amount for "Communicable disease
17 activities", \$125,000.

18 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$90,000.

22 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

23 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

24 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
25 public assistance", \$9,500,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available (from assessments collected from farm credit agencies) for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$2,125,000" to "\$2,310,000".

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$3,590,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants", \$1,500,000.

1 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

3 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-
4 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount
5 available for administrative expenses of the Association, is
6 increased from "\$6,050,000" to \$6,150,000".

7 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$500,000.

11 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

12 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
14 penses", \$2,000,000.

15 INPATIENT CARE

16 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$8,-
17 810,000, and the limitation established by section 102 of the
18 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount
19 available under this head for travel expenses of employees
20 during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$35,000.

21 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

22 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
23 tion of supply depots", \$48,500.

1 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

2 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
3 sions", \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

5 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

7 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
8 nance", \$195,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
9 priation for the current fiscal year for "Construction".

10 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

11 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

12 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
13 and resources", \$2,450,000.

14 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

15 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

16 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
17 \$310,000.

18 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

19 DISPOSAL OF COULEE DAM COMMUNITY

20 Not to exceed \$21,000 of the proceeds from the sale of
21 Federal property in the Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee
22 areas shall be available without fiscal year limitation for pay-
23 ment to the city of Coulee Dam in accordance with the pro-

visions of sections 7 (b) and 9 (a) of the Act of August 30, 1957 (71 Stat. 530).

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety", to remain available until expended, \$250,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Minerals Exploration.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$435,000.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$125,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$3,135,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, however,* That none of the funds made available in this paragraph in connection with the District of Columbia Stadium shall be expended until the bonds have been sold and the contract awarded for the construction of said stadium.

1 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

2 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

3 Construction

4 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$55,000,
5 to remain available until expended.

6 THE JUDICIARY

7 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

8 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

9 For an additional amount for "Care of the building
10 and grounds", \$37,400.

11 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

12 JUDICIAL SERVICES

13 SALARIES OF JUDGES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
15 \$57,000.

16 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting
18 personnel", \$75,000.

19 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

20 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
21 missioners", \$200,000.

22 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
24 expenses", \$250,000.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$50,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$20,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$190,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$200,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$125,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$750,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Helen S. Boyle, widow of Charles A. Boyle, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500.

For payment to Lucinda M. Bush, widow of Alvin R. Bush, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

For payment to Lucille K. Carter, widow of Stephen V. Carter, late a Representative from the State of Iowa, \$22,500.

For payment to Sara M. Hall, widow of David M. Hall, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, \$22,500.

For payment to Mae J. Simpson, widow of Richard M. Simpson, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items"; \$523,200.

1 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

2 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

3 Capitol Buildings

4 For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings",
5 \$6,500.

6 House Office Buildings

7 For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings",
8 \$9,000.

9 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

10 Structural and Mechanical Care

11 For an additional amount for "Structural and mechani-
12 cal care", \$4,700.

13 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

14 (Out of postal fund)

15 OPERATIONS

16 For an additional amount for "Operations",
17 \$10,000,000.

18 FACILITIES

19 For an additional amount for "Facilities", \$4,900,000.

20 POSTAL MODERNIZATION

21 For an additional amount for "Postal modernization",
22 \$4,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$210,000.

6 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

7 SERVICE

8 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
9 matic and consular service", \$500,000.

10 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

11 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

12 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
13 national organizations", \$6,497,064.

14 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

15 For an additional amount for "International conferences
16 and contingencies", \$200,000.

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$37,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
22 for "Salaries and expenses", Office of the Treasurer.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$750,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$380,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$450,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1960, shall be available for the purposes of the Act of September 6, 1959 (Public Law 86-277), authorizing a gold medal to be struck in honor of the late Doctor Robert H. Goddard.

Passed the House of Representatives February 29, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

MARCH 1 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1960
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued March 11, 1960
For actions of March 10, 1960
86th-2d, No. 45

CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....	23
Appropriations.....	1,3,32
CCC.....	30
Civil service.....	9
Electrification.....	11,16
Farm program.....	3,14
Food stamp.....	29
Foreign affairs.....	6
Foreign trade.....	21
Forestry.....	27
Lands.....	19,27
Marketing.....	2
Minerals.....	5
Natural resources.....	12
Patents.....	25
Poultry.....	24
Purchases.....	28

Procurement.....	13	Subsidy payments.....	30
Reclamation.....	10,31	Sugar.....	7,17
Research.....	15,25	Surplus commodities.....	29
Roads.....	4	Water pollution.....	18
Space.....	13,22	Wheat.....	20,26

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report second supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Carlson and others introduced and Sen. Carlson discussed wheat bill. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to transfer surplus food distribution activities to HEW and establish food stamp plan. Sen. Kefauver introduced and discussed bill to prohibit export subsidy payments by CCC on certain products. Rep. Broomfield introduced and discussed bill to discontinue premium payments on Cuban sugar.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. The Appropriations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments this bill, H. R. 10743. p. D193
2. MARKETING. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 1283, to regulate the interstate distribution and sale of packages of hazardous substances intended or suitable for household use (S. Rept, 1158). p. 4766
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the legislative branch, executive branch, and District of Columbia (S. Doc. 86) (the message does not include any supplemental estimates for this Department). p. 4764
Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate "to pay claims and a judgment rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$4,948,934, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs" (S. Doc. 87). pp. 4764-5

4. ROADS. Received from the Secretary of Commerce the fourth progress report of The Highway Cost Allocation Study. p. 4765
5. MINERALS. Received an Alaska Legislature resolution urging the enactment of S. 2909, to repeal the law extending the time in which to file adverse claims and institute adverse suits against mineral entries in Alaska. p. 4765
6. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Received from the President the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States and Japan. The President stated that the "treaty constitutes the foundation for cooperation, a partnership with Japan, based on mutual confidence and sovereign equality, not only in the security field but in the political and economic fields." pp. 4774-5
7. SUGAR. Sen. Smathers inserted a newspaper article, "Latin Diplomats Urge U. S. Economic Steps Against Castro Actions," which stated that in Havana "talks with emissaries to Cuba from many countries disclose that most of them favor a cut in the price the United States pays for Cuban sugar." pp. 4791-2

HOUSE

8. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. McGovern discussed his bill, H. R. 10363, Family Farm Income Act of 1960, stated that "The National Milk Producers Federation sincerely believe that there is no reason for including them under the provisions of the Family Farm Income Act of 1960 since they already have the advantages which this act proposes" and stated he intends "offering a series of amendments to H. R. 10363 which will exempt milk producers from the legislation and will remove the section which would terminate the Marketing Agreement Act of 1937." p. 4723
9. CIVIL SERVICE. Both Houses received a message from the President transmitting the annual report of the U. S. Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year 1959 (H. Doc. 253). pp. 4689, 4764
10. LAND RECLAMATION. Rep. Sisk commended the signers of the petition he filed "earnestly requesting approval of the bill which soon will be before you to authorize the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project." pp. 4725-27
11. ELECTRICITY. Rep. Johnson, Calif., commended Rep. Moss and the Special Governmental Operations Subcommittee on Assigned Power and Land Problems on scheduling, this month, an investigation into the "economics of Government construction of transmission lines as opposed to the now existing policy of wheeling electrical energy over the lines of private utility firms." He also inserted an article in support of this investigation. p. 4725

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. NATURAL RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Engle regarding a speech made by Gov. Brown, Calif., in which the governor stated "the major county problems had come to be in the urban counties, and that, because of lack of sufficient local revenues, the Federal Government should help meet the challenge." The governor, however, "emphasized at the same time that we must be vigilant in preserving home rule and local initiative." Among the problems he enumerated are water pollution, urban renewal, civil defense, airports, educational facilities, and teachers. pp. 2093-4

Sen. Yarborough inserted a speech by the Executive Director of the National Assn. of County Officials, Mr. B. F. Hillenbrand, in which Mr. Hillenbrand states that in order to preserve natural beauty "we must get key areas under

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued March 14, 1960
For actions of March 11, 1960
86th-2d, No. 46

Adjournment.....	5,9		
Appropriations.....	1		
Area redevelopment.....	22		
Conservation.....	14,18		
Cotton.....	20		
Farm program.....	15		
Forestry.....	16		
Information.....	24		
Interest rates.....	13		
Labor standards.....	19		
Lands.....	16,23		
Legislative program.....	8		
Minimum wage.....	7		
Personnel.....	17		
Postal rates.....	6	Surplus commodities.....	11
Recreation.....	21	Tariff rates.....	2
Research.....	12	Transportation.....	3
Scientific education.....	4	Wheat.....	10

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 10743 (S. Rept. 1161). (p. 4841) Attached is a table reflecting the actions of the Appropriations Committee in reporting the bill, and excerpts from the Committee report, as they affect this Department.
2. TARIFF RATES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 3005, to lengthen the period of time by which the Federal Maritime Board may suspend tariff schedules (S. Rept. 1159). p. 4841
3. TRANSPORTATION. Received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill "to aid in the development of a unified and integrated system of transportation for the National Capital region; to create a temporary National Capital Transportation Agency; to authorize creation of a National Capital Transportation Corporation; to authorize negotiation to create an interstate transportation agency"; to District of Columbia Committee. p. 4840
4. SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION. Sen. Lausche inserted the replies to questions he submitted to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on technical education in Russia, including a comparison of the number of engineering and scientific graduates in Russia and the U. S. pp. 4860-1
5. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 14. p. 4895

HOUSE

6. POSTAL RATES. Both Houses received a message from the President urging the enactment of legislation to increase postal rates on first-, second-, and third-class mail (H. Doc. 357). pp. 4853, 4896
Received a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to readjust postal rates; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 4963
7. MINIMUM WAGE. Rep. Halpern urged enactment of minimum wage legislation which would set the minimum wage at \$1.25 per hour, and would extend "protection of Federal standards" to over half of the "20 million American workers not presently protected by minimum wage standards." pp. 4961-2
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack stated that with the exception of the Private Calendar on Tuesday the program for the week would consist of consideration of H. R. 8601, the Civil Rights bill. p. 4960
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 14. p. 4963

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. WHEAT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Weaver urging enactment of his proposed bill to establish a wheat marketing program "for the thousands of farmers whose principal product is wheat and who, for the past few years, have been suffering a severe setback because of falling prices and mounting surpluses." p. A2151
11. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Quie inserting an article by Martin Abel, this Department, "Can We Eat Our Way Out of the Surplus Problem?" pp. A2157-8
12. RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Rep. McIntire inserting an address by Dr. M. R. Clarkson, "Your Stake in Research and Regulatory Programs." pp. A2165-7
13. INTEREST RATES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley urging enactment of H. R. 10590, providing for a modification of the interest rate ceiling on long-term Government securities, and inserting an article explaining the modifications provided for in the bill. p. A2170
14. CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Jensen criticizing the administration's budget proposal for funds to be used for watershed projects, calling the funds "unrealistic," and charging the administration with failing "to keep pace with the commitments that local people and the States are making in many parts of the country" on small watershed projects. pp. A2177-8
15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Young, N. Dak., inserted an article in which the author states that while "we have generally admired Secretary Benson's strict adherence to his principles and supported him in his resistance to greater governmental interference with and control of the farming segment of the U. S. economy" he feels that Secretary Benson's "sticking to the defensive line ... has helped stall on dead center all attempts to grapple with the American farm problem." pp. A2181-2
Insertion by Rep. Johnson, Wisc., of the testimony of J. G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union before the House Agriculture Committee, in support of H. R. 10355 (and similar bills), the Family Farm Income bill, which

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743)

Item	Budget Estimates	House Bill	Senate Committee Bill	Senate Committee Bill com- pared with House Bill
Commodity Stabilization Service:				
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas:				
To permit partial measurement of the 1960 crop of upland cotton acreage	\$1,666,800:	\$1,000,000:	\$1,666,800:	+666,800
Commodity Credit Corporation:				
Restoration of capital impairment	675,000,000:	- -	675,000,000:	+675,000,000
Limitation on administrative expenses:				
To meet an estimated increase in the volume of price support activities	[800,000]:	[400,000]:	[400,000]:	[- -]
Forest Service:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management:				
For fighting forest fires	21,000,000:	20,450,000:	20,450,000:	- -
Total, Department of Agriculture	697,666,800:	21,450,000:	697,116,800:	+675,666,800

EXCERPTS FROM THE SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

"Commodity Stabilization Service. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,666,800, the supplemental estimate, an increase of \$666,800 over the House. With the increased funds the county offices will be able to complete performance checking on 75 percent of 1960 crop cotton prior to next July 1, and be able to issue approved marketing cards to producers at the beginning of the new marketing year.

"Commodity Credit Corporation. Restoration of capital impairment -- The committee recommends restoration of the budget request of \$675 million, which was denied by the House, to partially restore the capital impairment of

Commodity Credit Corporation for losses incurred in fiscal 1959, in carrying out authorized programs.

The committee shares the concern expressed in the House committee report regarding the need to dispose of CCC-owned commodities and to thereby reduce the warehousing charges and other administrative costs.

Last year this committee urged the Secretary of Agriculture to pursue an aggressive sales policy when it reported the regular agricultural appropriation bill, 1960, and it expects to examine carefully the results that have been achieved since then when it conducts hearings on the budget requests for 1961.

The committee believes that action to restore the budget request on capital impairment should not be based upon available operating reserves during a given fiscal period, but upon the principle of providing additional obligational authority as needed to conduct mandatory price support operations.

"Commodity Credit Corporation. Limitation on administrative expenses -- The committee recommends an increase of \$400,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses, \$400,000 under the supplemental estimate, and the amount of the House bill. The increase in administrative funds is needed to handle a larger volume of cotton purchases and sales than was estimated in the regular appropriation act for 1960.

"Forest Service. Forest protection and utilization -- The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$20,450,000 to reimburse various accounts of the Forest Service for funds expended during the current year for the suppression of fires on lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The sum recommended is a reduction of \$550,000 in the supplemental estimate, and includes \$2,435,674 to meet the cost of fighting fires during the remainder of the current fiscal year. If these funds are not required for this purpose they are not to be obligated."

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

MARCH 11 (legislative day, MARCH 8), 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10743]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$237, 505, 864
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	742, 402, 239
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	979, 908, 103
Total estimates considered by the Senate.....	1, 017, 784, 888
Under budget estimates.....	37, 876, 785

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

1960 appropriation, regular act.....	\$39, 135, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327).....	1, 666, 800
House bill.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 666, 800

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,666,800, the supplemental estimate, an increase of \$666,800 over the House. With the increased funds the county offices will be able to complete performance checking on 75 percent of 1960 crop cotton prior to next

July 1, and be able to issue approved marketing cards to producers at the beginning of the new marketing year.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

1960 appropriation regular act (fiscal year 1958)-----	\$1, 435, 424, 413
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327) (part of 1959)-----	675, 000, 000
House bill-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	675, 000, 000

The committee recommends restoration of the budget request of \$675 million, which was denied by the House, to partially restore the capital impairment of Commodity Credit Corporation for losses incurred in fiscal 1959, in carrying out authorized programs.

The committee shares the concern expressed in the House committee report regarding the need to dispose of CCC-owned commodities and to thereby reduce the warehousing charges and other administrative costs.

Last year this committee urged the Secretary of Agriculture to pursue an aggressive sales policy when it reported the regular agricultural appropriation bill, 1960, and it expects to examine carefully the results that have been achieved since then when it conducts hearings on the budget requests for 1961.

The committee believes that action to restore the budget request on capital impairment should not be based upon available operating reserves during a given fiscal period, but upon the principle of providing additional obligational authority as needed to conduct mandatory price support operations.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1960 limitation, regular act-----	\$42, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327)-----	800, 000
House bill-----	400, 000
Committee recommendation-----	400, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$400,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses, \$400,000 under the supplemental estimate, and the amount of the House bill. The increase in administrative funds is needed to handle a larger volume of cotton purchases and sales than was estimated in the regular appropriation act for 1960.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$81, 815, 800
Supplemental estimate-----	21, 000, 000
House allowance-----	20, 450, 000
Committee recommendation-----	20, 450, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$20,450,000 to reimburse various accounts of the Forest Service for funds expended during the current year for the suppression of fires on lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The sum

recommended is a reduction of \$550,000 in the supplemental estimate, and includes \$2,435,674 to meet the cost of fighting fires during the remainder of the current fiscal year. If these funds are not required for this purpose they are not to be obligated.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation.....	\$14,050,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc 327).....	34,000
House allowance.....	34,000
Committee recommendation.....	34,000

An appropriation of \$34,000 is recommended. This is the amount of the supplemental budget request and the House bill allowance. It is in the amount of the additional cost of the pay increase granted lithographic and wage schedule employees, effective October 4, 1959.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$128,750,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 327).....	32,000,000
House allowance.....	16,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	32,000,000

An appropriation of \$32 million is recommended. This is the amount of the supplemental budget request and an increase of \$16 million over the amount allowed by the House. The amount recommended, together with the \$128,750,000 appropriated in the regular Commerce act for 1960, will make available \$160,750,000 for operating-differential subsidies. The committee was informed that unless the full amount requested was provided that it would mean deferral of payments of amounts due operators and that some operators would probably be required to resort to borrowing to meet operating expenses.

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

1960 appropriation.....	\$1,110,000
Vessel repair.....	(150,000)
Grants.....	(960,000)
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 86).....	20,000
Vessel repair.....	(170,000)
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	20,000
Vessel repair.....	(170,000)

¹ Not considered by House.

An appropriation of \$20,000 is recommended, the amount of the supplemental request in Senate Document No. 86. This amount, together with \$150,000 earmarked for vessel repair in the regular 1960 appropriation act, makes available \$170,000 for maintenance and repair of vessels loaned to the State marine schools. The committee was informed that \$145,800 of the presently available \$150,000 has already been committed or obligated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

1959 appropriation.....	\$114, 521, 100
1960 appropriation (regular act).....	114, 934, 950
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 327).....	2, 800, 000
House allowance.....	2, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 800, 000

The committee recommends \$2,800,000, the budget estimate. This is an increase of \$100,000 over the amount allowed by the House.

The amount requested is for wage board increases established subsequent to the preparation of the 1960 appropriation estimates for maintenance requirements. Wage rates established by the Army-Air Force Wage Board are mandatory upon the Corps of Engineers; therefore, if the full cost of these increases is not provided, urgently needed maintenance work on corps projects must be deferred. The condition of maintenance on many of these projects has become so acute that in the last 4 years the Congress has appropriated funds in addition to the budget request for the reduction of the backlog of accumulated maintenance.

The committee considers that any increase in the existing backlog will inevitably result in increased costs for the restoration of these projects to a condition where they can perform the function for which they were constructed.

U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME

1960 appropriation.....	\$10, 948, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	60, 000
House allowance.....	60, 000
Committee recommendation.....	60, 000

The committee recommends approval of the budget estimate allowed in its entirety by the House. The additional funds are needed to meet increased salary costs for wage board employees whose rates of pay are fixed by boards. The funds will be derived from the Soldiers' Home trust fund.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

1960 appropriation.....	\$3, 962, 000, 000
1960 supplemental (H. Doc. 327).....	25, 000, 000
House allowance.....	6, 000, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

The supplemental budget estimate for military personnel, Air Force, fiscal year 1960, was \$25 million. The House allowed a total of \$6 million. Restoration was requested by the Department of the Air Force of the \$19 million not allowed by the House. These funds were denied by the House on the basis that the end year strength reduction from 845,000 to 825,000 should result in savings instead of a need for the supplemental request of \$19 million. The committee concurs in the House action allowing \$6 million to cover increases in pay and allowances due to higher dependency costs.

The committee believes that with 4 months still left in the current fiscal year, the \$19 million additional requirement to support permanent change of station movements necessitated by major force structure changes involving unit inactivations and base closures and the redeployment of units from France is of necessity at this date an estimate only and subject to change. Therefore, it is felt that if the resolution of this item is delayed until near the end of the fiscal year a more specific dollar amount can be determined than the estimate now presented. The committee made note of the fact that the President exempted this appropriation from the apportionment procedures under the authority of section 612(a) of the DOD Appropriation Act, 1960. Therefore, it is the understanding and intent of the committee that the Air Force operations be construed as programed under this authority until actual needs can be more accurately determined. Should additional funds be needed on the basis of this later experience, the committee will give consideration to the requirement at that time.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The committee has approved the House allowance of \$200,000 to cover the cost of wage board increases granted 678 employees, and the increase in the daily average patient load, at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

UTILITY SERVICES

The committee has approved the House recommendation of \$290,000 to defray the cost of electrical services resulting from rate increases. Also, language has been added to the item to provide that \$38,000 of the appropriation shall be payable from the water fund.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The committee has allowed \$20,000 of the \$44,000 supplemental estimate requested to cover the increased cost of disability payments to District of Columbia employees. It is understood the allowance is sufficient to meet expenses in this fund which remains available until expended.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The committee has approved the supplemental request of \$36,000 to meet the additional fund requirements for firemen's pensions and relief in fiscal 1960.

PERSONNEL SERVICES, WAGE SCALE EMPLOYEES

The committee has approved the supplemental request of \$284,000 for wage scale increases, approved February 9, 1960, for 5,634 District employees.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$10,174 to pay claims in excess of \$250, that have been approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the act of February 11, 1929, as amended.

AUDITED CLAIMS

The committee has approved the House allowance of \$8,209 for payment of claims certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1959

1959 appropriation.....	\$150, 000, 000
Net entitlements, 1959.....	157, 362, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	7, 362, 000

The committee recommends an additional \$7,362,000 for payments to school districts for maintenance and operation of schools where enrollments are affected by Federal activities, as authorized by Public Law 874, as amended.

These additional funds are required to pay entitlements in full for fiscal year 1959. The Congress included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, passed last May an additional sum which the Office of Education had advised was sufficient to pay the 1959 entitlements in full. The needs were underestimated and this amendment will provide for payment of entitlements in full.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1960

1960 appropriation.....	\$163, 957, 000
Estimated net entitlements, 1960.....	172, 287, 000
House allowance.....	8, 330, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 330, 000

The Congress included in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, a sum sufficient, it was advised by the Office of Education, to pay entitlements in full to school districts for maintenance and operation as authorized by Public Law 874. Experience has proved, however, that the revised estimate of entitlements was inadequate and the committees were advised within the past week that an additional \$8,330,000 would be required to pay entitlements in full. The committee has approved that amount, as did the House.

The committee was unofficially informed, in response to an inquiry, during the full committee meeting that a later analysis of the applications from schools indicates that the deficit for fiscal year 1960 will be \$22,343,000, rather than the \$8,330,000 in the bill, based on the receipt of 75 percent of the applications. This information came too late for the committee's consideration.

The committee directs that the Department through whatever channels are required advise the Committees on Appropriations more frequently with reference to the adequacy of available funds for this program at not less than calendar quarter intervals.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

1960 appropriation-----	\$6, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	131, 000
House allowance-----	100, 000
Committee recommendation-----	131, 000

The Congress provided in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, an appropriation of \$6 million for grants for library services, but included a proviso that allotments to States should be made on the basis of the maximum authorization of \$7,500,000 under the Library Services Act. This provision assured the States that the Federal share would be forthcoming to the extent that State and local matching funds were available.

The States have earned an additional \$131,000 and the committee recommends allowance of the full budget estimate. The disallowance of \$31,000 would permit payment of only \$8,322 of the \$39,322 needed to pay California whose application is being processed.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation-----	\$150, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	9, 700, 000
House allowance-----	9, 700, 000
Committee recommendation-----	9, 700, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, as did the House, for an additional amount for Federal contributions to the capital of student loan funds established by institutions of higher learning.

The original appropriation for fiscal year 1960 permitted the allotment of funds to only 17 States in an amount sufficient to meet institutional requests. In other States each institution received a pro rata share of its approved request, ranging from 55 percent to 99 percent. Of the supplemental estimate, \$4.5 million will be utilized to distribute to those States which have received less than 100 percent of their approved requests, and the balance will be utilized to meet the requirements of institutions which have reported insufficient funds to meet current loan needs and no funds at all for commitment to high school seniors and others planning to enter college next fall.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation-----	\$8, 015, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	160, 000
House allowance-----	125, 000
Committee recommendation-----	160, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$35,000 over the House allowance.

The construction contract specified that the new facilities, consisting of six separate buildings, would be completed by June 12, 1960. Construction has progressed much more rapidly than anticipated and the Government will accept the final building by April 1, the committee was advised. The first building was accepted on January 4, 1960. The full budget estimate is required to pay the costs, including personnel, of maintenance, operation, and security of these buildings. If the estimate is not allowed in its entirety, the amount denied must be derived from the scientific program.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$15, 640, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	350, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	350, 000

The committee recommends approval of \$350,000 to enable the Public Health Service to undertake additional research to determine the effects on the health of the public from exposure to radiation.

Included in this allowance is \$88,000 needed to purchase equipment for the laboratory at Salt Lake City for use in the identification and evaluation of radioactive contaminants found in the rivers of the Colorado Basin. The budget request for 1961 includes \$401,000 for a continuation of this work, estimated to cost a total of \$3,600,000.

The estimate also contemplates the purchase of equipment for a radiological medical-biological laboratory at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, at a cost of \$140,000, and the purchase of radiological measurement and special sample preparation media to equip a mobile laboratory, at a cost of \$122,000.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE

1960 limitation.....	\$2, 167, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	200, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

This estimate, recommended in full by the committee, proposes an increase in the limitation of funds available for payment of benefits under the Dependents' Medical Care Act in the amount of \$200,000, to be taken out of currently available funds. These additional funds are required because of the manner of obligating funds in the program, changing the obligation date from the time of payment of bill by the contracting service to the time of completion of the medical care.

The Department of Defense for whose beneficiaries 98 percent of the total program is involved has already arranged to meet their share of the added cost from currently available funds. If the obligation of the Public Health Service is postponed to fiscal year 1961 an additional appropriation will be required.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$45, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	350, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$350,000 for an additional amount for contract patient care for Indian beneficiaries. The amount budgeted for the current fiscal year, \$8,418,000, has proved to be insufficient, and at the present time contract patient care is available only for emergency hospitalization requirements.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The committee directs that the Service use out of currently available funds under this head, and the budget indicates that in excess of \$2 million will be carried forward into the new year, \$10,000 for water supply and waste disposal facilities for homes on the Crow Creek

Indian Reservation. The work required includes wells and a means for providing running water in homes and a method of disposal of wastes.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

1960 appropriation.....	\$3, 715, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	98, 000
House allowance.....	90, 000
Committee recommendation.....	90, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$90,000 for additional funds for increased salary payments to wage board employees. The hospital did not request restoration of the \$8,000 disallowed by the House.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1960 appropriation.....	\$2, 033, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	10, 000, 000
House allowance.....	9, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$4 million, a reduction of \$5,500,000 under the House allowance, a reduction suggested by the Department in view of the fact that later experience indicates this lesser sum is all that is required for matching State benefits to public assistance beneficiaries.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327).....	\$3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee considered the request in House Document No. 327 for an additional \$3 million for Federal contributions, in order to begin the new program, authorized in August of 1958, of contributions to States and political subdivisions to assist in financing necessary civil defense personnel and administrative costs, which was denied by the House.

Previously, the committee had considered similar requests for funds to start this program, in connection with the first supplemental appropriation bill for 1959 and the regular appropriation bill for 1960. Senate amendments to provide such funds failed in conference.

Despite this legislative history, the committee firmly agrees with the statements of the President (1) that these "matching funds are required to strengthen civil defense at the State and local levels, the very heart of civil defense, and to give tangible evidence of Federal leadership in encouraging State and local governments to prepare the defenses for the people" and (2) "preparations for nonmilitary defense have been seriously hindered by the unwillingness of Congress to provide appropriations to carry out programs authorized by the 1958 amendments to the Federal Civil Defense Act."

Accordingly, the committee recommends including in the bill the item for \$3 million to permit initiation of this program in the last quarter of 1960, as requested in the supplemental estimate. The committee is advised that State and local funds in the amount of

\$4,900,000 will be contributed for the same period, to provide a total program of \$7,900,000 for the remainder of this fiscal year. The committee believes that it is essential for the Federal Government to work with the States in this respect toward an effective civil defense program.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1960 limitation, regular act	\$2, 125, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327)	210, 000
House bill	185, 000
Committee recommendation	185, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$185,000 in the limitation on on administrative expenses, an increase of from \$2,125,000 to \$2,310,000; the same as the House bill and \$25,000 under the supplemental estimate. The supplemental funds are needed pursuant to Public Law 86-168, to pay salary and other costs of appraisal employees transferred from the land banks to the Farm Credit Administration.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

1960 appropriation	\$47, 500, 000
1960 supplemental (H. Doc. 327)	11, 000, 000
House allowance	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	10, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10 million, the same amount provided in the House bill, and a reduction of \$1 million from the supplemental request. This supplemental amount together with the funds provided in the 1960 appropriation act makes available \$57,500,000 for work authorized in fiscal year 1959, or before, for airport construction projects undertaken under grant agreements authorized by the Federal Airport Act.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

TRAVEL EXPENSE LIMITATION

The committee recommends inserting in the bill language to increase the limitation for travel expenses of employees for 1960 by \$10,000, instead of \$26,270, as requested in House Document No. 327 and denied by the House.

Particularly in view of the fact that no additional funds are required, the committee believes it is important to provide the Commission with this additional flexibility in order to perform by July 1 travel which was unanticipated in volume or character in the budget estimates for 1960.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

1960 appropriation-----	\$151,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327)-----	4,340,000
House allowance-----	3,590,000
Committee recommendation-----	3,590,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$3,590,000 for wage-board salary increases, which is a reduction of \$750,000 from the request for \$4,340,000 contained in House Document No. 327. The committee is advised that since the estimate was prepared savings have developed in the program which permit the agency to absorb the difference between the estimate and the House allowance.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

1960 appropriation-----	\$1,725,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327)-----	2,000,000
House allowance-----	1,500,000
Committee recommendation-----	1,800,000

The committee recommends restoration of \$300,000, to provide \$1,800,000, instead of the supplemental budget request of \$2 million in House Document No. 327 for urban planning grants during 1960 for the broadened program authorized in the Housing Act of 1959. The committee believes that the total for 1960 of \$3,525,000 thus provided will enable the Administrator to provide assistance to the larger number of communities now eligible under the new law.

CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL

1960 appropriation-----	\$90,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327)-----	50,000,000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	35,000,000

Fifty million dollars additional was requested in House Document No. 327 to liquidate in 1960 a portion of the outstanding obligations for capital grant contributions, which was denied by the House.

While agreeing with the House committee in criticizing the back-door approach to the Treasury that has been authorized for this program, whereby the Congress loses all control over such funds, the committee believes it would be a breach of good faith for the Congress to withhold funds needed for progress payments on contracts previously entered into on projects, many of which are now being completed.

The committee believes that the correction of this back-door financing of the program should be considered by the legislative committees in connection with authorization to control future contracts. But in order to assist with the payments of presently outstanding obligations, the committee recommends an additional amount of \$35 million for these grants, which is a reduction of \$15 million from the supplemental estimate and will provide a total of \$125 million for this purpose in 1960.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$100,000 additional to the limitation for administrative expenses for 1960, instead of \$150,000 as requested in House Document No. 327. The committee is advised that the association will endeavor to supply the additional needs within the amount approved.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1960 appropriation.....	\$14, 730, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	750, 000
House allowance.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	600, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance, a reduction of \$150,000 from the estimate.

The estimate contemplated \$240,000 for the payment of rentals, beginning at an earlier date than the probable availability of these funds. The committee directs that at least 1 month's rental payments, \$60,000, be channeled into other requirements, and that the balance of funds provided be used in the most advantageous manner.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

1960 appropriation.....	\$163, 373, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327).....	2, 200, 000
House allowance.....	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$2 million additional for general operating expenses for 1960 to cover additional responsibilities in the pension program, instead of \$2,200,000 as requested in House Document No. 327. The committee is advised that savings in the program will enable the Administrator to meet such obligations within the amount provided.

INPATIENT CARE

1960 appropriation.....	\$792, 079, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327).....	9, 000, 000
House allowance.....	8, 810, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$8,810,000 additional for inpatient care for 1960 for wage board increases, instead of \$9 million as requested in House Document No. 327. The committee is advised that savings in the program will enable the Administrator to meet such increases within the amount provided.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

1960 appropriation.....	\$2, 218, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327).....	50, 000
House allowance.....	48, 500
Committee recommendation.....	48, 500

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$48,500 additional for 1960 to cover wage board increases, instead of \$50,000 as requested in House Document No. 327. The committee is advised that savings in the program will enable the Administrator to meet such increases within the amount provided.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

1960 appropriation-----	\$3, 300, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 327)-----	105, 000, 000
House allowance-----	100, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	100, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$100 million additional to cover increases in compensation and pension payments during 1960, instead of \$105 million as requested in House Document No. 327. The committee is advised that savings in the program will enable the Administrator to meet such increased payments within the amount provided.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$9, 993, 750
Supplemental estimate-----	195, 000
House allowance-----	¹ 195, 000
Committee recommendation-----	¹ 195, 000

¹ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Construction, Bonneville Power Administration."

The committee recommends concurrence in the provision in the House bill authorizing the transfer of \$195,000 from the "Construction" appropriation to the "Operation and maintenance" appropriation to meet the added cost resulting from increases in wage rates of hourly employees of the Bonneville Power Administration.

The committee was advised by officials of the Department that there are funds available in the "Construction" appropriation that can be used for this purpose without deferring any facility in the construction program.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$25, 402, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	2, 800, 000
House allowance-----	2, 450, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 860, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,860,000 for the management of lands and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The funds recommended are for the following activities:

Cadastral surveys, \$60,000.—The committee recommends the allowance of \$60,000 to accelerate the Bureau's survey program for the selection of lands by the State of Alaska.

Fire suppression, \$2,800,000.—The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$2,800,000 to meet the cost of fire suppression on public domain lands during fiscal 1960. The sum recommended includes \$800,501 for the suppression of fires during the remainder of the current fiscal year. If these funds are not required for this purpose, the committee has been advised by officials of the Department that they will not be obligated.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$22, 202, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	360, 000
House allowance-----	310, 000
Committee recommendation-----	360, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$360,000 requested to cover the cost of suppression and emergency prevention of fires on forest and range lands on Indian reservations. The sum recommended includes \$177,526 to meet the cost of fire suppression on these lands during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The committee was advised by officials of the Department that if these funds are not required for this purpose, they will not be obligated.

It is the view of the committee that no change should be made in the operation and maintenance contract of the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District until the Congress has had an opportunity to consider legislation to authorize the construction of the Buttes Dam and Reservoir.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$28, 402, 725
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 86)-----	735, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	735, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$735,000, submitted in Senate Document No. 86. These funds are required for the purchase of power in order to meet contractual commitments of the Bureau of Reclamation for the sale of Central Valley project power. This situation is the result of below-normal runoff in the Shasta Reservoir drainage area in northern California.

Funds appropriated for this purpose in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1960 and funds available in the "Emergency fund, Bureau of Reclamation" have been exhausted. Therefore, the committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate.

DISPOSAL OF COULEE DAM COMMUNITY

Appropriation, 1960 (permanent and definite appropriation)-----	\$60, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	¹ 21, 000
House allowance-----	¹ 21, 000
Committee recommendation-----	¹ 21, 000

¹ To be derived from the sale of Federal property in the Grand Coulee Dam area in accordance with the provisions of secs. 7(b) and 9(a) of the Grand Coulee Dam Community Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 530).

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the supplemental request of \$21,000 for payment to the municipality of Coulee Dam in accordance with the provisions of the Coulee Dam Community Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 524). These funds will be derived from the sale of Federal property in the town of Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee area as authorized by the above-cited act.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$6, 387, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	¹ 250, 000
House allowance.....	¹ 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 250, 000

¹ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Exploration."

The committee recommends approval of the provision in the House bill authorizing the transfer of \$250,000 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Exploration" to the "Health and safety" appropriation of the Bureau of Mines. This is in accordance with the request submitted in House Document 327.

These funds are required in order that the Bureau of Mines may participate in the control of an underground fire in the vicinity of Scranton, Pa. The proposed mine fire control project will be a joint Federal-State undertaking which will require about 2 years to complete at a total estimated cost of from \$500,000 to \$750,000, with the State of Pennsylvania providing an equal share.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$14, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	438, 000
House allowance.....	435, 000
Committee recommendation.....	435, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$435,000, a reduction of \$3,000 in the supplemental estimate, to meet increased wages for hourly employees of the National Park Service paid from this appropriation.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$16, 647, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	150, 000
House allowance.....	125, 000
Committee recommendation.....	150, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$150,000 to meet the cost of fire suppression on lands under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The sum recommended includes \$61,674 to meet such costs during the remainder of the current fiscal year. If these funds are not required for this purpose, the committee was advised by officials of the Department that they will not be obligated.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$13, 600, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	6, 231, 000
House allowance.....	3, 135, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 982, 300

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$4,982,300 for the construction program of the National Park Service.

The sum recommended, which is a reduction of \$1,228,700 in the supplemental request, is for the following facilities:

Facility	Supplemental estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
I. Yellowstone National Park:			
(a) Reimbursement of funds used for miscellaneous repairs to buildings damaged by the earthquake.....	\$84,800	None	None
(b) Replacement of 5 stone buildings at Mammoth Hot Springs area.....	1,779,300	None	\$1,779,300
(c) Replacement of hospital facilities:			
(1) Lake area: Construction of a new hospital.....	476,200	\$475,000	475,000
(2) Mammoth area: Construction of a new clinic.....	204,700	None	None
(d) Roads and trails:			
(1) Reimbursement of funds used to repair roads damaged by the earthquake.....	958,000	None	None
(2) Construction of roads to service proposed new buildings at the Mammoth area.....	68,000	None	68,000
II. District of Columbia Stadium:			
(a) Construction of parking areas, driveways, etc.....	2,660,000	2,660,000	2,660,000
Total.....	6,231,000	3,135,000	4,982,300

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

It is the view of the committee that funds should be provided for the replacement of the five stone buildings at the Mammoth Hot Springs area, and \$1,847,300 is recommended for this purpose, including \$68,000 for the construction of the necessary roads and walks.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$475,000 for the construction of a new hospital at the Lake area.

In recommending that the \$1,042,000 requested for the reimbursement of funds used for emergency repairs of earthquake damage be disallowed, the committee has taken into consideration the substantial unobligated balances available for the construction programs of the Park Service.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental request of \$2,660,000 for the construction of parking areas, driveways, and related facilities for the proposed District of Columbia Stadium. The sum recommended, which was approved by the House, is in accord with the provision of Public Law 86-378 amending the District of Columbia Stadium of 1957. Section 3 of the Stadium Act of 1957, as amended, provides, in part:

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to construct and prepare in areas A, C, D, and E only, on such site, as such areas are indicated on National Capital Parks Map numbered 1.7-146, motor vehicle parking areas, including driveways, walks, lighting, and landscaping, at a total cost not to exceed \$2,660,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$345, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	55, 000
House allowance-----	55, 000
Committee recommendation-----	55, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$55,000 to provide for emergency modification to dock facilities at the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries laboratory at Pascagoula, Miss.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT, CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The committee agrees with the House in allowing the full amount of \$35,000 requested for the installation of an electronic bird elimination system for the Supreme Court Building and \$2,400 for the cost of wage-scale increases.

SALARIES OF JUDGES

The committee approves, as did the House, the full budget estimate of \$57,000 for salaries and related costs for two additional judges.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$75,000 for salaries of supporting personnel which is a reduction of \$65,000 from the budget estimate.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$200,000 for fees of jurors and Commissioners. This is a reduction of \$80,000 from the budget estimate of \$280,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$250,000 for increased subsistence, payable under Public Law 86-138. This allowance also provides \$12,000 for transcripts in forms pauperis and \$168,000 for furniture of courts in buildings under GSA control.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$50,000 for expenses of referees. The amount allowed will provide 20 additional clerks needed to cope with the increased workload.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$20,000 to carry out new responsibilities under the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. The amount allowed will provide for three additional positions in the Board of Parole.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The committee has approved the House allowance of \$190,000. Included in the allowance is \$25,000 for enforcement activities assigned to the Criminal Division under the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act and \$165,000 for the Lands Division to cover fees to appraisers, expert witnesses, and other uncontrollable expenses of litigation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, U.S. ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

The committee has approved the full estimate of \$300,000 for increased expenses of the U.S. attorneys and marshals offices, instead of \$200,000, the sum allowed by the House. The increase of \$100,000 will provide \$70,200 for costs of contractual services, such as fees to land commissioners, in the U.S. attorneys' offices, and \$29,800 for increased travel costs in marshals' offices. Testimony indicated the additional sum was required to meet obligations estimated for the balance of this fiscal year. It was also revealed that quite a disparity existed in daily fees paid to land commissioners. In this regard the committee feels that the Judiciary Committee and the Judicial Conference should consider the effectuating of greater uniformity in this matter.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The committee recommends, as did the House, the full budget estimate of \$125,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$2, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 500, 000
House allowance.....	750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 300, 000

The committee recommends \$1,300,000, an increase of \$550,000 over the House allowance, but a decrease of \$200,000 from the estimate.

The committee was informed that the present staff employed for these activities is 374, rather than 335 as the Bureau testified before the House committee, and that obligations through February 1960 were \$1,464,000 and to carry this staff through June would require an additional \$1,636,000, for a total of \$3,100,000.

The remaining \$400,000 sought was budgeted for increased personnel—some 250—and related costs. The committee recommends an additional \$200,000 for increased personnel and related costs, to

provide approximately 125 employees in the remainder of the year, for a total of 499, substantially under the 620 positions sought.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,500 for payment to the daughters of Hon. William E. Langer, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,500 for payment to the widow of Hon. Richard L. Neuberger, late a Senator from the State of Oregon.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following paragraph in the bill to provide an additional clerical assistant for each of the Senators from the States of Maryland and Wisconsin because of increased population according to provisional population estimates compiled by the Bureau of Census for July 1, 1959:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants to Senators to provide additional clerical assistants for each Senator from the States of Maryland and Wisconsin so that the allowances of Senators from the State of Maryland will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over three million, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants, and so that the allowances of Senators from the State of Wisconsin will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants, \$6,600.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The following paragraph has been added to the bill to provide one additional clerical assistant for the disbursing office of the Senate at not to exceed \$3,720 basic—\$7,664.56 gross per annum. Additional duties required in the compilation of the quarterly personnel report and the added duties which will be required in connection with the recently approved Federal employees group health insurance program make it necessary that one clerical assistant be added to the staff of the disbursing office at this time:

For an additional amount for Office of the Secretary, \$1,915: Provided, That the basic amount available for clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the disbursing office is increased by \$3,720.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FURNITURE

The committee recommends an additional appropriation for furniture of \$8,690 for additional expenditures in connection with refurbishing and redecorating several committee rooms in the Capitol Building, the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the Vice President's Office and certain rooms assigned to Senators. The amendment is as follows:

*CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE**FURNITURE*

For an additional amount for furniture, \$8,690.

EXPENSES OF INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$662,000 for "Expenses of inquiries and investigations." It appears that the present balance in this appropriation will be insufficient to meet even the estimated payroll obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,000 to meet the cost of pay increases for the current fiscal year of employees commonly referred to as wage board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal fund)

OPERATIONS

The committee recommends \$10 million, a decrease of \$2.5 million in the budget estimate, and the amount contained in the House bill for operating expenses. The committee further concurs with the House in that the cost of such operations should reflect greater savings from the large investment in new facilities and modern equipment.

FACILITIES

The committee recommends \$4,900,000, the budget estimate and House allowance, for this item. The amount recommended is to restore part of the \$9,500,000 transferred to the appropriation for "Operations" to finance increased costs arising under that appropriation.

POSTAL MODERNIZATION

The committee recommends \$4 million, the budget estimate and House allowance, for this item. The funds allowed are to provide for needed capital improvement projects which would otherwise have to be deferred.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$395,000, which is an increase of \$185,000 over the House allowance, but a reduction of \$305,000 under the budget estimate. This additional allowance of \$185,000 together with the \$40,000 now in the reserve account from this year's regular appropriation but recommended for transfer, will provide a total of \$225,000. Such a sum will allow \$144,500, the amount requested restored to meet expenses of the new post at Katmandu, Nepal, and the balance, \$80,500 for costs of staff strengthening the consulate at Nicosia, Cyprus.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The committee agrees to the House recommendation of \$500,000 for costs of emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service in fiscal 1960.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$6,497,064 to cover the U.S. share of the assessed portion of the costs of financing the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for the calendar year 1960.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

The committee approves the House allowance of \$200,000 for international conferences and contingencies expenses relating to the summit meetings to be held before the end of fiscal 1960.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee concurs with the House in approving language authorizing the transfer of \$37,000 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Treasurer, to "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary. The supplemental amount is to meet the cost of wage board pay increases for the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

The committee recommends the sum of \$750,000, a decrease of \$750,000 from the estimates of \$1,500,000, for defraying unforeseen expenses incurred in connection with recent Treasury financings. The committee recommendation is the same as the House allowance.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$380,000 to meet the cost of wage board increases. This is a reduction of \$15,000 in the budget estimate of \$395,000.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee concurs with the House in recommending \$450,000 for this item. This amount is a reduction of \$50,000 under the budget estimate. The amount recommended is for the transportation and subsistence expenses of agents making security arrangements and accompanying the President on his official visits abroad.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee concurs with the House in approving language authorizing the use of \$2,500 of available funds to strike a medal in honor of the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard pursuant to Public Law 86-277.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,948,934 for the payment of claims for damages and judgments as set forth in Senate Document No. 87 of the 86th Congress. The amendment is as follows:

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and a judgment rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 87, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$4,948,934, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: Provided, further, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Commodity Stabilization Service: Acreage allotments and marketing quotas-----	\$1, 666, 800	\$1, 000, 000	\$1, 666, 800	-----	+\$666, 800
Commodity Credit Corporation:					
Restoration of capital impairment-----	675, 000, 000	-----	675, 000, 000	-----	+675, 000, 000
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(800, 000)	(400, 000)	(600, 000)	(–\$200, 000)	(+200, 000)
Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization-----	21, 000, 000	20, 450, 000	20, 450, 000	–550, 000	-----
Total, Department of Agriculture-----	697, 666, 800	21, 450, 000	697, 116, 800	–550, 000	+675, 666, 800
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses-----	34, 000	34, 000	34, 000	-----	-----
Maritime activities:					
Operating differential subsidies-----	32, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	32, 000, 000	-----	+16, 000, 000
State marine schools-----	20, 000	-----	20, 000	-----	+20, 000
Total, Department of Commerce-----	32, 054, 000	16, 034, 000	32, 054, 000	-----	+16, 020, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 32.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
Department of the Army:					
Rivers and harbors and flood control: Operation and maintenance, general-----	\$2, 800, 000	\$2, 700, 000	\$2, 800, 000	-----	+\$100, 000
U.S. Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay-----	(60, 000)	(60, 000)	(60, 000)	-----	-----
Total, Department of Defense—Civil functions-----	2, 800, 000	2, 700, 000	2, 800, 000	-----	+ 100, 000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS					
Military personnel: Military personnel, Air Force-----	25, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-\$19, 000, 000	-----
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
(Out of District of Columbia funds)					
Operating expenses:					
Department of General Administration-----	² (44, 000)	-----	(20, 000)	(-24, 000)	(+20, 000)
Fire Department-----	² (36, 000)	-----	(36, 000)	-----	(+36, 000)
Personal services, wage scale-----	² (284, 000)	-----	(284, 000)	-----	(+284, 000)
Department of Public Health-----	(213, 000)	(200, 000)	(200, 000)	(-13, 000)	-----
Utility services-----	(296, 000)	(290, 000)	(290, 000)	(-6, 000)	-----

Miscellaneous:					
Settlement of claims and suits	(10, 174)	(10, 174)	(10, 174)		
Audited claims	(8, 209)	(8, 209)	(8, 209)		
Total, District of Columbia	(891, 383)	(508, 383)	(848, 383)	(-43, 000)	(+340, 000)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses	332, 000			-332, 000	
Office of Education:					
Defense educational activities	9, 700, 000	9, 700, 000	9, 700, 000		
Payment to school districts, 1959			7, 362, 000	+7, 362, 000	+7, 362, 000
Payment to school districts, 1960		8, 330, 000	8, 330, 000	+8, 330, 000	
Grants for library services	131, 000	100, 000	131, 000		+31, 000
Public Health Service:					
Communicable disease activities	160, 000	125, 000	160, 000		+35, 000
Sanitary engineering activities	350, 000		350, 000		+350, 000
Hospitals and medical care (increase in limitation)	(200, 000)		(200, 000)		(+200, 000)
Indian health activities			350, 000	+350, 000	+350, 000
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses	98, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-8, 000	
Social Security Administration: Grants to States for public assistance	10, 000, 000	9, 500, 000	4, 000, 000	-6, 000, 000	-5, 500, 000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	20, 771, 000	27, 845, 000	30, 473, 000	+9, 702, 000	+2, 628, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 32.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization—Federal Contributions-----	\$3, 000, 000		\$3, 000, 000		+\$3, 000, 000
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission-----	³ 39, 600			–\$39, 600	
Farm Credit Administration: Limitation on adminis- trative expenses-----	(210, 000)	(\$185, 000)	(185, 000)	(–25, 000)	
Federal Aviation Agency: Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	11, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	–1, 000, 000	
Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses (increase in travel limitation)-----	(26, 270)		(10, 000)	(–16, 270)	(+10, 000)
General Services Administration: Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	4, 340, 000	3, 590, 000	3, 590, 000	–750, 000	
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
Office of the Administrator:					
Urban planning grants-----	2, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 800, 000	–200, 000	+300, 000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal (liquidation of contract authoriza- tion)-----	50, 000, 000		35, 000, 000	–15, 000, 000	+35, 000, 000

	(150,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(-50,000)	
Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administrative expenses-----					-----
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	52,000,000	1,500,000	36,800,000	-15,200,000	+35,300,000
National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses-----					-----
Veterans' Administration:	750,000	500,000	600,000	-150,000	+100,000
General operating expenses-----	2,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-200,000	-----
Inpatient care-----	9,000,000	8,810,000	8,810,000	-190,000	-----
Maintenance and operation of supply depots-----	50,000	48,500	48,500	-1,500	-----
Compensation and pensions-----	105,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	-5,000,000	-----
Total, Veterans' Administration-----	116,250,000	110,858,500	110,858,500	-5,391,500	-----
Total, independent offices-----	187,379,600	126,448,500	164,848,500	-22,531,100	+38,400,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					-----
Bonneville Power Administration: Operation and maintenance-----	195,000	⁴ (195,000)	⁴ (195,000)	-195,000	-----
Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	2,800,000	2,450,000	2,860,000	+60,000	+410,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Resources management-----	360,000	310,000	360,000	-----	+50,000
Bureau of Reclamation:					-----
Disposal of Coulee Dam community-----	21,000	21,000	21,000	-----	-----
Operation and maintenance-----	² 735,000	-----	735,000	-----	+735,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 32.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
Bureau of Mines: Health and safety-----	4(\$250, 000)	4(\$250, 000)	4(\$250, 000)		
National Park Service:					
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facili- ties-----	438, 000	435, 000	435, 000	—\$3, 000	
Management and protection-----	150, 000	125, 000	150, 000		+\$25, 000
Construction-----	6, 231, 000	3, 135, 000	4, 982, 300	—1, 248, 700	+1, 847, 300
Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Construction-----	55, 000	55, 000	55, 000		
Total, Department of the Interior-----	10, 985, 000	6, 531, 000	9, 598, 300	—1, 386, 700	+3, 067, 300
THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States: Care of the building and grounds-----	37, 400	37, 400	37, 400		
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:					
Salaries of judges-----	57, 000	57, 000	57, 000		
Salaries of supporting personnel-----	140, 000	75, 000	75, 000	—65, 000	
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	280, 000	200, 000	200, 000	—80, 000	

Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	355, 000	250, 000	250, 000	-105, 000	-----
Expenses of referees (special account)-----	(75, 000)	(50, 000)	(50, 000)	(-25, 000)	-----
Total, definite appropriations-----	869, 400	619, 400	619, 400	-250, 000	=====
Total, definite and special account appropriations, the Judiciary-----	944, 400	669, 400	669, 400	-275, 000	=====
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Legal activities and general administration:-----					
Salaries and expenses, general administration-----	42, 000	20, 000	20, 000	-22, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	250, 000	190, 000	190, 000	-60, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals-----	300, 000	200, 000	300, 000	+100, 000	-----
Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	125, 000	125, 000	125, 000		-----
Total, Department of Justice-----	717, 000	535, 000	635, 000	-82, 000	=====
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities:-----					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 500, 000	750, 000	1, 300, 000	-200, 000	=====
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
Senate:-----					
Payment to the daughters of Hon. William E. Langer, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota-----				+22, 500	+22, 500

See footnotes at end of table, p. 32.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates. ¹	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—continued					
Senate—Continued					
Payment to the widow of Hon. Richard L. Neu- berger, late a Senator from the State of Oregon			\$22, 500	\$ +22, 500	\$ +22, 500
Salaries, officers and employees:					
Office of the Secretary			1, 915	+ 1, 915	+ 1, 915
Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators			6, 600	+ 6, 600	+ 6, 600
Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
Furniture	² \$8, 690		8, 690		+ 8, 690
Inquiries and investigations	² 662, 000		662, 000		+ 662, 000
House of Representatives:					
Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members		\$112, 500	112, 500	+ 112, 500	
Contingent expenses of the House: Miscellaneous items	523, 200	523, 200	523, 200		
Architect of the Capitol:					
Capitol Buildings and grounds:					
Capitol Buildings	6, 500	6, 500	6, 500		

Senate Office Buildings-----	12,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	+12,000
House Office Buildings-----	9,000	9,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Library buildings and grounds: Structural and mechanical care-----	4,700	4,700	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Legislative Branch-----	1,226,090	655,900	1,392,105	+166,015	-----	+736,205
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT						
(Out of postal fund)						
Operations-----	12,500,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-2,500,000	-----	-----
Facilities-----	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	-----	-----	-----
Postal modernization-----	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Post Office Department-----	21,400,000	18,900,000	18,900,000	-2,500,000	-----	-----
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of foreign affairs:						
Salaries and expenses-----	700,000	210,000	395,000	-305,000	-----	+185,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	500,000	500,000	500,000	-----	-----	-----
International organizations and conferences:						
Contributions to international organizations-----	6,497,064	6,497,064	6,497,064	-----	-----	-----
International conferences and contingencies-----	300,000	200,000	200,000	-100,000	-----	-----
Total, Department of State-----	7,997,064	7,407,064	7,592,064	-405,000	-----	+185,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 32.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses-----	⁴ (\$37, 000)	⁴ (\$37, 000)	⁴ (\$37, 000)	-----	-----
Bureau of the Public Debt: Administering the public debt-----	1, 500, 000	750, 000	750, 000	–\$750, 000	-----
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses-----	395, 000	380, 000	380, 000	–15, 000	-----
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000	450, 000	450, 000	–50, 000	-----
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	(2, 500)	(2, 500)	(2, 500)	-----	-----
Total, Treasury Department-----	2, 395, 000	1, 580, 000	1, 580, 000	–815, 000	-----
Claims for damages and judgments-----	⁶ 4, 948, 934	-----	4, 948, 934	-----	+ \$4, 948, 934
Grand total-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Definite appropriations-----	1, 017, 709, 888	237, 455, 864	979, 858, 103	–37, 851, 785	+742, 402, 239
Special account appropriations-----	75, 000	50, 000	50, 000	–25, 000	-----
Total-----	1, 017, 784, 888	237, 505, 864	979, 908, 103	–37, 876, 785	+743, 402, 239

¹ Estimates contained in H. Doc. 327 except as otherwise noted.⁴ To be derived by transfer.⁶ Contained in S. Doc. 87.² Contained in S. Doc. 86.³ Contained in H. Doc. 255 (the 1961 Budget).

Calendar No. 1201

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10743

[Report No. 1161]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 1 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 11 (legislative day, MARCH 8), 1960

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960") for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

10 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

11 For an additional amount for "Acreage allotments and
12 marketing quotas", ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,666,800.

1 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

2 RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

3 *To partially restore the capital impairment of the Com-*
 4 *modity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal*
 5 *of June 30, 1959, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March*
 6 *8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1), \$675,000,000.*

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8 The limitation under this head in title II of the Depart-
 9 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appro-
 10 priation Act, 1960, on the amount available for administra-
 11 tive expenses of the Corporation, is increased from
 12 “\$42,000,000” to “\$42,400,000”.

13 FOREST SERVICE

14 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

15 For an additional amount for “Forest protection and
 16 utilization”, for “Forest land management”, \$20,450,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

19 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
 20 \$34,000.

21 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

22 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

23 For an additional amount for “Operating-differential
 24 subsidies”, ~~\$16,000,000~~ \$32,000,000, to remain available
 25 until expended.

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", \$20,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$170,000."

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", ~~\$2,700,000~~ \$2,800,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

The limitation under this head in title VIII of the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay", is increased from "\$10,948,000" to "\$11,008,000".

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

FUNCTIONS

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Air Force", \$6,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

OPERATING EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Department of General Administration", \$20,000, to remain available until expended.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount for "Fire Department", \$36,000.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases and related retirement cost for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which said employees are properly payable, \$284,000, of which \$19,000 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$35,500 from the water fund, and \$21,500 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Health", \$200,000.

UTILITY SERVICES

For increased costs of electric service, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which these

1 costs are properly payable, \$290,000, of which \$11,000
2 shall be payable from the highway fund *and* \$38,000 shall
3 *be payable from the water fund.*

4 MISCELLANEOUS

5 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

6 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
7 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
8 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
9 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,174.

10 AUDITED CLAIMS

11 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-
12 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
13 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
14 been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds
15 of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C. Code,
16 title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year
17 1957 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document
18 Numbered 327 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$8,209, together
19 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the in-
20 terest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per
21 centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,
22 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

23 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

24 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
25 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be

1 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
2 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
3 the fiscal years involved.

4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
5 WELFARE

6 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

7 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

8 For an additional amount for "Defense educational
9 activities", for capital contributions to student loan funds,
10 \$9,700,000, of which not to exceed \$4,500,000 shall, with-
11 out allotment under section 202 (a), or apportionment under
12 section 203 (a), of the National Defense Education Act
13 of 1958 (72 Stat. 1583), be available for paying to in-
14 stitutions, which have filed applications for contributions
15 between January 7 and June 30, 1959, both inclusive, the
16 amounts necessary to meet in full the approved requests
17 included in such applications: *Provided*, That, in addition,
18 so much of the amount appropriated under this head in the
19 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropria-
20 tion Act, 1960, for loans for non-Federal capital contribu-
21 tions to student loan funds as the Commissioner may deter-
22 mine will not be necessary for that purpose shall be available
23 for Federal capital contributions to such funds.

1 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

2 *For an additional amount for "Payments to school*
 3 *districts", fiscal year 1959, \$7,362,000.*

4 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
 5 tricts", \$8,330,000.

6 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

7 For an additional amount for "Grants for library serv-
 8 ices", ~~\$100,000~~ \$131,000.

9 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

10 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

11 For an additional amount for "Communicable disease
 12 activities", ~~\$125,000~~ \$160,000.

13 SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

14 *For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering*
 15 *activities", \$350,000.*

16 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

17 *The limitation under this head in the Department of*
 18 *Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960,*
 19 *on the amount available for payments for medical care of*
 20 *dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents'*
 21 *Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. ch. 7), is increased from*
 22 *"\$2,167,000" to "\$2,367,000".*

1 *INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES*

2 *For an additional amount for "Indian health activities",*
 3 *\$350,000.*

4 *SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL*

5 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

6 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 7 *\$90,000.*

8 *SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION*

9 *GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE*

10 *For an additional amount for "Grants to States for*
 11 *public assistance", ~~\$9,500,000~~ \$4,000,000.*

12 *INDEPENDENT OFFICES*

13 *OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION*

14 *FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS*

15 *For an additional amount for "Federal contributions",*
 16 *including financial contributions to the States pursuant to*
 17 *section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as*
 18 *amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$3,000,000.*

19 *FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION*

20 *LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES*

21 *The limitation under this head in the Department of*
 22 *Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation*
 23 *Act, 1960, on the amount available (from assessments col-*

1 lected from farm credit agencies) for administrative ex-
 2 penses, is increased from "\$2,125,000" to "\$2,310,000".

3 FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY 8

4 GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT 5 AUTHORIZATION) 6

6 For an additional amount for "Grants-in-aid for airports
 7 (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$10,000,000, to
 8 remain available until expended. 8

9 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION 0

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES 01

11 *The limitation, established by section 102 of the Inde-*
 12 *pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount*
 13 *available under this head for travel expenses of employees*
 14 *during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$10,000. 21*

15 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION 51

16 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE 57

17 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Pub-
 18 lic Buildings Service", \$3,590,000. 57

19 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY 57

20 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR 62

21 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS 12

22 For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants",
 23 \$1,500,000 \$1,800,000. 12 82

1 *CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND*
 2 *URBAN RENEWAL*

3 *For an additional amount for "capital grants for slum*
 4 *clearance and urban renewal", including grants for the*
 5 *preparation or completion of community renewal programs,*
 6 *\$35,000,000.*

7 *FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION*
 8 *LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES*

9 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-
 10 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount
 11 available for administrative expenses of the Association, is
 12 increased from "\$6,050,000" to \$6,150,000".

13 *NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD*
 14 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 16 ~~\$500,000~~ \$600,000.

17 *VETERANS ADMINISTRATION*

18 *GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES*

19 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
 20 penses", \$2,000,000.

21 *INPATIENT CARE*

22 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$8,-
 23 810,000, and the limitation established by section 102 of the

1 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount
 2 available under this head for travel expenses of employees
 3 during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$35,000.

4 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

5 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
 6 tion of supply depots", \$48,500.

7 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

8 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
 9 sions", \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

11 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

13 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 14 nance", \$195,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
 15 priation for the current fiscal year for "Construction".

16 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

17 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

18 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
 19 and resources", ~~\$2,450,000~~ \$2,860,000.

20 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

21 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

22 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
 23 ~~\$310,000~~ \$360,000.

1 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

2 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

3 For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance"
4 \$735,000, to be derived from the Reclamation fund.

5 DISPOSAL OF COULEE DAM COMMUNITY

6 Not to exceed \$21,000 of the proceeds from the sale of
7 Federal property in the Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee
8 areas shall be available without fiscal year limitation for pay-
9 ment to the city of Coulee Dam in accordance with the pro-
10 visions of sections 7 (b) and 9 (a) of the Act of August 30,
11 1957 (71 Stat. 530).

12 BUREAU OF MINES

13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

14 For an additional amount for "Health and safety", to
15 remain available until expended, \$250,000, to be derived by
16 transfer from the appropriation for the current fiscal year
17 for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Minerals Exploration.

18 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

19 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF

20 PHYSICAL FACILITIES

21 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and reha-
22 bilitation of physical facilities", \$435,000.

23 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

24 For an additional amount for "Management and protec-
25 tion", \$125,000 \$150,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$3,135,-
 3 ~~000~~ \$4,982,300, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 4 *vided, however,* That none of the funds made available in this
 5 paragraph in connection with the District of Columbia
 6 Stadium shall be expended until the bonds have been sold
 7 and the contract awarded for the construction of said stadium.

8 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

9 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

10 Construction

11 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$55,000,
 12 to remain available until expended.

13 THE JUDICIARY

14 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

15 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

16 For an additional amount for "Care of the building
 17 and grounds", \$37,400.

18 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

19 JUDICIAL SERVICES

20 SALARIES OF JUDGES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
 22 \$57,000.

23 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting
 25 personnel", \$75,000.

1 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

2 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
3 missioners", \$200,000.

4 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
6 expenses", \$250,000.

7 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

8 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
9 \$50,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund estab-
10 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
11 (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

12 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
16 general administration", \$20,000.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
19 general legal activities", \$190,000.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

21 MARSHALS

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
23 United States attorneys and marshals", ~~\$200,000~~ \$300,000.

1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
3 witnesses", \$125,000.

4 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

5 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

6 ACTIVITIES

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 ~~\$750,000~~ \$1,300,000.

10 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

11 SENATE

12 *For payment to Emma Langer Schaeffer, Lydia*
13 *Langer Irwin, Mary Langer Gokey and Cornelia Langer*
14 *Noland, daughters of William Langer, late a Senator from*
15 *the State of North Dakota, \$22,500.*

16 *For payment to H. Maurine Neuberger, widow of*
17 *Richard L. Neuberger, late a Senator from the State of*
18 *Oregon, \$22,500.*

19 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

20 *For an additional amount for administrative and cleri-*
21 *cal assistants to Senators to provide additional clerical*
22 *assistants for each Senator from the States of Maryland*
23 *and Wisconsin so that the allowances of Senators from the*

1 *State of Maryland will be equal to that allowed Senators*
 2 *from States having a population of over three million, the*
 3 *population of said State having exceeded three million in-*
 4 *habitants, and so that the allowances of Senators from the*
 5 *State of Wisconsin will be equal to that allowed Senators*
 6 *from States having a population of over four million, the*
 7 *population of said State having exceeded four million in-*
 8 *habitants, \$6,600.*

9 *For an additional amount for Office of the Secretary,*
 10 *\$1,915: Provided, That the basic amount available for*
 11 *clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the dis-*
 12 *bursing office is increased by \$3,720.*

13 *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

14 *FURNITURE*

15 *For an additional amount for furniture, \$8,690.*

16 *EXPENSES OF INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS*

17 *For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and*
 18 *investigations, \$662,000.*

19 *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

20 *For payment to Helen S. Boyle, widow of Charles A.*
 21 *Boyle, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,*
 22 *\$22,500.*

23 *For payment to Lucinda M. Bush, widow of Alvin R.*
 24 *Bush, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania,*
 25 *\$22,500.*

1 For payment to Lucille K. Carter, widow of Stephen V.
 2 Carter, late a Representative from the State of Iowa, \$22,-
 3 500.

4 For payment to Sara M. Hall, widow of David M. Hall,
 5 late a Representative from the State of North Carolina,
 6 \$22,500.

7 For payment to Mae J. Simpson, widow of Richard M.
 8 Simpson, late a Representative from the State of Pennsyl-
 9 vania, \$22,500.

10 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

11 Miscellaneous Items

12 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
 13 \$523,200.

14 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

15 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

16 Capitol Buildings

17 For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings",
 18 \$6,500.

19 SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

20 For an additional amount for "Senate Office Build-
 21 ings", \$12,000.

22 House Office Buildings

23 For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings",
 24 \$9,000.

1 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

2 Structural and Mechanical Care

3 For an additional amount for "Structural and mechani-
 4 cal care", \$4,700.

5 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 (Out of postal fund)

7 OPERATIONS

8 For an additional amount for "Operations",
 9 \$10,000,000.

10 FACILITIES

11 For an additional amount for "Facilities", \$4,900,000.

12 POSTAL MODERNIZATION

13 For an additional amount for "Postal modernization",
 14 \$4,000,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 19 ~~\$210,000~~ \$395,000.

20 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

21 SERVICE

22 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
 23 matic and consular service", \$500,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
4 national organizations", \$6,497,064.

5 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

6 For an additional amount for "International conferences
7 and contingencies", \$200,000.

8 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$37,000; to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
13 for "Salaries and expenses", Office of the Treasurer.

14 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

15 ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

16 For an additional amount for "Administering the public
17 debt", \$750,000.

18 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$380,000.

1 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$450,000.

5 BUREAU OF THE MINT

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under
8 this head for the fiscal year 1960, shall be available for the
9 purposes of the Act of September 6, 1959 (Public Law 86-
10 277), authorizing a gold medal to be struck in honor of the
11 late Doctor Robert H. Goddard.

12 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

13 *For payment of claims as settled and determined by*
14 *departments and agencies in accord with law and a judgment*
15 *rendered against the United States by the United States*
16 *Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Num-*
17 *bered 87, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$4,948,934, together with*
18 *such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and*
19 *when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and*
20 *such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange*
21 *as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Pro-*
22 *vided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be*
23 *paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against*
24 *the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or*
25 *otherwise: Provided, further, That unless otherwise specifi-*

1 cally required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
 2 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
 3 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives February 29, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10743

[Report No. 1161]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

MARCH 1 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1960
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 11 (legislative day, MARCH 8), 1960
Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued March 25, 1960
For actions of March 24, 1960
86th-2d, No. 55

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	13,27
Appropriations.....	1,2,4,12,14,26
ASC committees.....	40
Audit report.....	25
Chemical additives.....	15
Conservation.....	30
Contracts.....	10
Cost of living.....	24
Cotton.....	9
Electrification.....	18
Ethics.....	35
Port-Import Bank.....	25
Farm income.....	29
Farm labor.....	6,19,41
Farm program.....	5,20,36
Federal power.....	7
Fish and wildlife.....	7
Foreign aid.....	33
Foreign commerce.....	7
Forestry.....	4,37
4-H Clubs.....	28

Government operations...	22
Highways.....	4
Imports.....	21
Interest rates.....	11,23
Lands.....	4,42
Legislative program..	12,26
Meat imports.....	21
Migratory labor.....	6,19
Milk	2,33,34
Natural resources.....	8
Personnel.....	35,40
Postal rates.....	39
Postal services.....	17
Price supports.....	31
Small business.....	32
Special milk.....	2
Sugar.....	3
Surplus commodities.....	2
Transportation.....	7,16
Veterans' loans.....	38
Water supply.....	8
Wheat.....	31

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Second supplemental appropriation bill; D. C. appropriation bill. Sen. Bridges urged authority for President to adjust sugar quotas. Senate debated Commerce appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. By a vote of 79 to 2, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10743. Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc. (pp. 6009-19) (See Digest 46 for items of interest to this Department.) Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Mundt to provide \$100,000 to purchase radio and television time for programming broadcasts to Cuba designed to cultivate friendship with the Cuban people. (pp. 6011-2) Conferees were appointed. (p. 6018)
2. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 85 to 0, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10233. The bill includes funds for the distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk to D. C. public and charitable institutions, and for the D. C. school lunch and special milk program for school children. Conferees were appointed. pp. 6003, 6004-9
3. SUGAR. Sen. Bridges expressed concern over our relations with Cuba, criticized the sale of Cuban sugar to Russia, and stated that he "will support legislation giving the President a greater degree of flexibility in fixing Cuba's annual sugar quota and prices. I believe firmly that Cuba's sugar quota should be lowered, not as an act of 'punitive retaliation,' but simply because of the age-old buyer's prerogative of trading with his friends and by-passing his enemies." pp. 5990-6

4. COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 10234. In discussing why items for forest highways and public lands highways are not included in the bill, Sen. Holland stated that the committee has "insisted that the Bureau of the Budget present items in accordance with the law, and have received written assurance from the Commerce Department that that will be the case ... Assistant Director of the Budget Mr. Staats, yesterday called on me and assured me that we would get the budget items in ample time to take care of these items in the way provided by law." pp. 6020, 6022-31
5. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Bush inserted a newspaper editorial criticizing the cost of the farm program, and he stated that the "present farm program, enacted at the insistence of a bipartisan farm bloc with the consent of the controlling majority does not work and places an enormous burden upon the taxpayers." pp. 5967-8
6. MIGRATORY LABOR. Agreed to S. Res. 267, authorizing the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to make a study of all matters pertaining to migratory labor. pp. 6001-2
7. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to S. Res. 244, authorizing the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to study U. S. transportation policies. pp. 5989-90, 5996
Agreed to S. Res. 243, authorizing the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction, including transportation policy, foreign commerce, Federal power matters, and fish and wildlife. pp. 5985-9
8. NATURAL RESOURCES; WATER SUPPLY. Sen. Murray discussed the importance of conserving our natural resources, and inserted an address by Sen. Hart, "Our National Water Supply -- the Size of the Problem and the Shape of Its Solution." pp. 5976-9
9. COTTON. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics on the grade and staple length of cotton so as to define certain offenses in connection with the sampling of cotton for classification and providing a penalty provision for such offenses; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 5959
10. CONTRACTS. Received from the Comptroller General a proposed bill to amend the "Anti-Kickback Statute" to extend it to all negotiated contracts; to Government Operations Committee. pp. 5959-60
11. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Morse inserted three articles from the Rural Electric Minuteman discussing interest rates, including "the basic economic factors governing the determination of the interest rate" and "segments of the economy which are adversely affected by a high interest rate." pp. 5975-6
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the consent calendar will be called Mon., Mar. 28. He also stated that the Commerce appropriation bill, which is now being considered, will be followed by consideration of the Interior appropriation bill and the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. p. 6009
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 28. p. 6038

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10743

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 24, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960") for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

10 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

11 For an additional amount for "Acreage allotments and
12 marketing quotas", ~~(1)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,666,800.

1 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

2 (2) RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

3 *To partially restore the capital impairment of the Com-*
4 *modity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal*
5 *of June 30, 1959, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March*
6 *8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1), \$675,000,000.*

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8 The limitation under this head in title II of the Depart-
9 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appro-
10 priation Act, 1960, on the amount available for administra-
11 tive expenses of the Corporation, is increased from
12 “\$42,000,000” to “\$42,400,000”.

13 FOREST SERVICE

14 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

15 For an additional amount for “Forest protection and
16 utilization”, for “Forest land management”, \$20,450,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

19 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”.
20 \$34,000.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", ~~(3)\$16,000,000~~ \$32,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(4)STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", \$20,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$170,000."

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL
FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", ~~(5)\$2,700,000~~ \$2,800,000, to remain available until expended.

1 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

2 The limitation under this head in title VIII of the De-
 3 partments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare
 4 Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for "Lim-
 5 itation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay", is
 6 increased from "\$10,948,000" to "\$11,008,000".

7 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

8 FUNCTIONS

9 MILITARY PERSONNEL

10 MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

11 For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Air
 12 Force", \$6,000,000.

13 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

14 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

15 OPERATING EXPENSES

16 (6) DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17 For an additional amount for "Department of General
 18 Administration", \$20,000, to remain available until ex-
 19 pended.

20 (7) FIRE DEPARTMENT

21 For an additional amount for "Fire Department",
 22 \$36,000.

23 (8) PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

24 For pay increases and related retirement cost for wage-
 25 scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of

1 *the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal*
 2 *year 1960 from which said employees are properly payable,*
 3 *\$284,000, of which \$19,000 shall be payable from the high-*
 4 *way fund, \$35,500 from the water fund, and \$21,500 from*
 5 *the sanitary sewage works fund.*

6 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

7 For an additional amount for "Department of Public
 8 Health", \$200,000.

9 UTILITY SERVICES

10 For increased costs of electric service, to be transferred
 11 by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the
 12 appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which these
 13 costs are properly payable, \$290,000, of which \$11,000
 14 shall be payable from the highway fund (9) and \$38,000
 15 shall be payable from the water fund.

16 MISCELLANEOUS

17 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

18 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
 19 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
 20 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
 21 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,174.

22 AUDITED CLAIMS

23 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-
 24 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
 25 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have

1 been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds
2 of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C. Code,
3 title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year
4 1957 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document
5 Numbered 327 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$8,209, together
6 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the in-
7 terest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per
8 centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,
9 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

10 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

11 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
12 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
13 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
14 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
15 the fiscal years involved.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
17 WELFARE

18 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

19 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

20 For an additional amount for "Defense educational
21 activities", for capital contributions to student loan funds,
22 \$9,700,000, of which not to exceed \$4,500,000 shall, with-
23 out allotment under section 202 (a), or apportionment under
24 section 203 (a), of the National Defense Education Act
25 of 1958 (72 Stat. 1583), be available for paying to in-

stitutions, which have filed applications for contributions between January 7 and June 30, 1959, both inclusive, the amounts necessary to meet in full the approved requests included in such applications: *Provided*, That, in addition, so much of the amount appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds as the Commissioner may determine will not be necessary for that purpose shall be available for Federal capital contributions to such funds.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

(10) *For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", fiscal year 1959, \$7,362,000.*

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", (11) ~~\$8,330,000~~ \$22,343,000.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Grants for library services", (12) ~~\$100,000~~ \$131,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Communicable disease activities", (13) ~~\$125,000~~ \$160,000.

(14) SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering activities", \$350,000.

1 **(15)HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE**

2 *The limitation under this head in the Department of*
 3 *Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960,*
 4 *on the amount available for payments for medical care of*
 5 *dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents'*
 6 *Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. ch. 7), is increased from*
 7 *"\$2,167,000" to "\$2,367,000".*

8 **(16)INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES**

9 *For an additional amount for "Indian health activities",*
 10 *\$350,000.*

11 **SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL**

12 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 14 *\$90,000.*

15 **SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

16 **GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**

17 *For an additional amount for "Grants to States for*
 18 *public assistance", (17)\$9,500,000 \$4,000,000.*

19 **INDEPENDENT OFFICES**

20 **(18)OFFICE OF CIVIL ANL DEFENSE MOBILIZATION**

21 **FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

22 *For an additional amount for "Federal contributions",*
 23 *including financial contributions to the States pursuant to*
 24 *section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as*
 25 *amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$3,000,000.*

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available (from assessments collected from farm credit agencies) for administrative expenses, is increased from “\$2,125,000” to “\$2,310,000”.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for “Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)”, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(19) *FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION*

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation, established by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available under this head for travel expenses of employees during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$10,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”, \$3,590,000.

1 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

2 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

3 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

4 For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants",

5 ~~(20)\$1,500,000~~ \$1,800,000.6 ~~(21)~~CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN

7 RENEWAL

8 For an additional amount for "capital grants for slum

9 clearance and urban renewal", including grants for the
10 preparation or completion of community renewal programs,

11 \$35,000,000.

12 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

13 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-
15 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount
16 available for administrative expenses of the Association, is
17 increased from "\$6,050,000" to \$6,150,000".

18 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

21 ~~(22)\$500,000~~ \$600,000.22 ~~(23)~~UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY23 For purchase of station time and programing of Spanish
24 language medium wave radio broadcasts, and, if feasible,
25 television broadcasts, to Cuba designed to cultivate friend-

1 *ship with the people of Cuba, and to improve relations be-*
 2 *tween such country and the United States, \$100,000.*

3 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

4 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
 6 penses", \$2,000,000.

7 INPATIENT CARE

8 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$8,-
 9 810,000, and the limitation established by section 102 of the
 10 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount
 11 available under this head for travel expenses of employees
 12 during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$35,000.

13 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

14 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
 15 tion of supply depots", \$48,500.

16 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

17 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
 18 sions", \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

20 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

22 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 23 nance", \$195,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
 24 priation for the current fiscal year for "Construction".

1 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

3 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
4 and resources", ~~(24)\$2,450,000~~ \$2,860,000.

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

7 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
8 ~~(25)\$310,000~~ \$360,000.

9 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

10 ~~(26)~~OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

11 *For an additional amount for "Operation and Mainte-*
12 *nance" \$735,000, to be derived from the Reclamation fund.*

13 DISPOSAL OF COULEE DAM COMMUNITY

14 Not to exceed \$21,000 of the proceeds from the sale of
15 Federal property in the Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee
16 areas shall be available without fiscal year limitation for pay-
17 ment to the city of Coulee Dam in accordance with the pro-
18 visions of sections 7 (b) and 9 (a) of the Act of August 30,
19 1957 (71 Stat. 530).

20 BUREAU OF MINES

21 HEALTH AND SAFETY

22 For an additional amount for "Health and safety", to
23 remain available until expended, \$250,000, to be derived by

1 transfer from the appropriation for the current fiscal year
 2 for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Minerals Exploration.

3 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

4 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF

5 PHYSICAL FACILITIES

6 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and reha-
 7 bilitation of physical facilities", \$435,000.

8 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

9 For an additional amount for "Management and protec-
 10 tion", ~~(27)\$125,000~~ \$150,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~(28)\$3,-~~
 13 ~~135,000~~ \$4,982,300, to remain available until expended:
 14 *Provided, however,* That none of the funds made available in
 15 this paragraph in connection with the District of Columbia
 16 Stadium shall be expended until the bonds have been sold
 17 and the contract awarded for the construction of said stadium.

18 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

19 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

20 Construction

21 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$55,000,
 22 to remain available until expended.

1 THE JUDICIARY

2 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

3 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

4 For an additional amount for "Care of the building
5 and grounds", \$37,400.

6 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

7 JUDICIAL SERVICES

8 SALARIES OF JUDGES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
10 \$57,000.

11 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting
13 personnel", \$75,000.

14 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

15 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
16 missioners", \$200,000.

17 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
19 expenses", \$250,000.

20 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

21 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
22 \$50,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund estab-

1 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
2 (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
7 general administration", \$20,000.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
10 general legal activities", \$190,000.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

12 MARSHALS

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
14 United States attorneys and marshals", ~~(29)\$200,000~~
15 ~~\$300,000~~.

16 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

17 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
18 witnesses", \$125,000.

19 ~~(30)~~IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$500,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

3 ACTIVITIES

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

6 (31) ~~\$750,000~~ \$1,300,000.

7 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

8 (32) SENATE

9 (33) *For payment to Emma Langer Schaeffer, Lydia*
 10 *Langer Irwin, Mary Langer Gokey and Cornelia Langer*
 11 *Noland, daughters of William Langer, late a Senator from*
 12 *the State of North Dakota, \$22,500.*

13 (34) *For payment to H. Maurine Neuberger, widow of*
 14 *Richard L. Neuberger, late a Senator from the State of*
 15 *Oregon, \$22,500.*

16 (35) SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

17 (36) *For an additional amount for administrative and cleri-*
 18 *cal assistants to Senators to provide additional clerical*
 19 *assistants for each Senator from the States of Maryland*
 20 *and Wisconsin so that the allowances of Senators from the*
 21 *State of Maryland will be equal to that allowed Senators*
 22 *from States having a population of over three million, the*
 23 *population of said State having exceeded three million in-*
 24 *habitants, and so that the allowances of Senators from the*

1 *State of Wisconsin will be equal to that allowed Senators*
 2 *from States having a population of over four million, the*
 3 *population of said State having exceeded four million in-*
 4 *habitants, \$6,600.*

5 **(37)***For an additional amount for Office of the Secretary,*
 6 *\$1,915: Provided, That the basic amount available for*
 7 *clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the dis-*
 8 *bursing office is increased by \$3,720.*

9 **(38)***CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

10 **(39)***FURNITURE*

11 *For an additional amount for furniture, \$8,690.*

12 **(40)***EXPENSES OF INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS*

13 *For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and*
 14 *investigations, \$662,000.*

15 **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

16 *For payment to Helen S. Boyle, widow of Charles A.*
 17 *Boyle, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,*
 18 *\$22,500.*

19 *For payment to Lucinda M. Bush, widow of Alvin R.*
 20 *Bush, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania,*
 21 *\$22,500.*

22 *For payment to Lucille K. Carter, widow of Stephen V.*
 23 *Carter, late a Representative from the State of Iowa, \$22,-*
 24 *500.*

1 For payment to Sara M. Hall, widow of David M. Hall,
 2 late a Representative from the State of North Carolina,
 3 \$22,500.

4 For payment to Mae J. Simpson, widow of Richard M.
 5 Simpson, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylv-
 6 vania, \$22,500.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

8 Miscellaneous Items

9 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
 10 \$523,200.

11 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

12 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

13 Capitol Buildings

14 For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings",
 15 \$6,500.

16 (41) SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

17 For an additional amount for "Senate Office Build-
 18 ings", \$12,000.

19 House Office Buildings

20 For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings",
 21 \$9,000.

22 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

23 Structural and Mechanical Care

24 For an additional amount for "Structural and mechani-
 25 cal care", \$4,700.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of postal fund)

3 OPERATIONS

4 For an additional amount for "Operations",
5 \$10,000,000.

6 FACILITIES

7 For an additional amount for "Facilities", \$4,900,000.

8 POSTAL MODERNIZATION

9 For an additional amount for "Postal modernization",
10 \$4,000,000.

11 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

12 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 (42) ~~\$210,000~~ \$395,000.

16 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

17 SERVICE

18 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
19 matic and consular service", \$500,000.

20 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

21 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

22 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
23 national organizations", \$6,497,064.

1 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

2 For an additional amount for "International conferences
3 and contingencies", \$200,000.

4 (43)INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

5 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

6 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

7 Construction

8 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$220,-
9 000, to remain available until expended and to be available
10 for the leasing of land.

11 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$37,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
16 for "Salaries and expenses", Office of the Treasurer.

17 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

18 ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

19 For an additional amount for "Administering the public
20 debt", ~~\$750,000~~ \$1,500,000.

21 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$380,000.

1 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$450,000.

5 BUREAU OF THE MINT

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under
8 this head for the fiscal year 1960, shall be available for the
9 purposes of the Act of September 6, 1959 (Public Law 86-
10 277), authorizing a gold medal to be struck in honor of the
11 late Doctor Robert H. Goddard.

12 (45) CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

13 *For payment of claims as settled and determined by*
14 *departments and agencies in accord with law and a judgment*
15 *rendered against the United States by the United States*
16 *Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Num-*
17 *bered 87, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$4,948,934, together with*
18 *such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and*
19 *when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and*
20 *such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange*
21 *as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Pro-*
22 *vided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be*
23 *paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against*
24 *the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or*

1 *otherwise: Provided, further, That unless otherwise specif-*
2 *cally required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest*
3 *wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more*
4 *than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.*

Passed the House of Representatives February 29, 1960.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Passed the Senate with amendments March 24, 1960.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for
other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 24, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

to the attention of the subcommittee because I realize full well the difficulties faced by the Senator from Rhode Island whenever an increase in the Federal payment is discussed. It should not be ducked by me, however. The arguments I have made in the past for the appropriation of the full amount presently authorized are as valid as they ever were. The \$32 million authorized for this purpose is the very minimum which should appear in this bill under the caption "Federal payment." The \$7 million difference between the authorization and the presently appropriated amounts can be applied to reductions in borrowing, it can be saved to make unnecessary some of the tax increase legislation that is pending, it can be used in part, as I have suggested for repair items such as the Dunbar swimming pool, or badly needed new construction at Junior Village, but the important thing is that it be appropriated as an evidence and token of the good faith of the Congress in its relationship to the community.

I feel it would be presumptuous of me, Mr. Chairman, to suggest to this committee the use to which an addition of \$7 million could be put, therefore I want to talk but very briefly about one general problem.

It was told to me this morning that the projected construction in Junior Village for three new cottages would take about a million dollars. I think it would be a million dollars well spent. I happen to think it would be a million dollars that an overwhelming majority of the Members of Congress would recommend should be spent if they really took a look at the problems that confront us at Junior Village.

I want this record to show, Mr. Chairman, that I don't think the solution to our social welfare problem is necessarily only more money. That is one need, to be sure, for we must have some money in order to meet some of these present emergency needs.

But I think a proposed solution to the problem is set out pretty well in the Meyer Foundation report on the subject, "What Price Dependency?" Without taking the time to read it, Mr. Chairman, I would ask unanimous consent that there be added to my testimony just what appears on pages 58 and 59 of the record under the heading "The Job Ahead," in which this foundation discussed the three priorities. And I summarize them very quickly.

(See attachment A.)

JUNIOR VILLAGE

The first priority, they feel in the light of their initial assignment, must be to do something about the deplorable situation at Junior Village. Here they talk about this congested condition. When people say, "Senator, what would you do with the extra \$7 million," I would start with a million of it for Junior Village, because, you know, I think it would do something for the spiritual values of Washington too, and those are important in a democracy.

We hear so much about the problem that is created by the alleged Negro migration into Washington, D.C. Well, come with me to the Village, see the volunteer help that is offered Junior Village night after night, as colored women who work all day in private industry or in Government jobs, come out there, walk a quarter of a mile on a lonely dark road to the Village, help bathe these babies that have to be bathed at night, and then at 10 or 11 o'clock at night walk back this quarter of a mile, wait for a bus, and go back to their homes.

I say that service is a great contribution to upholding spiritual values in the District of Columbia. When you start comparing that service with the dollar sign, I am going to be on the side always of the spiritual values, because I think we can find the dollar signs if we increase this Federal al-

lotment to the District, as we should, by the additional \$7 million.

Second, the report says: "Its second priority, closely allied, is getting children out of Junior Village and into foster homes; especially babies, and teenagers."

I have already commented on that in my testimony in chief.

CITYWIDE ATTACK ON DEPENDENCY

And third, "Its third priority is to launch a citywide attack on dependency."

And I will not, because this isn't the appropriate place, it should be done in the legislative committee, give my bill of particulars for a legislative attack on the problem of dependency in the District of Columbia, which leads, incidentally, to a great deal of delinquency, too, and the problem of poverty, but I will say that it takes money to make an impact on these problems.

Seven million dollars would go but a small way in a major attack on these problems.

FEDERAL PAYMENT

The place for expenditure is clear. I only recommend, Mr. Chairman, that serious consideration be given to meeting the full Federal allotment of \$32 million.

As usual, I appreciate very much the opportunity that you always give me as a representative of the legislative committee to come before this Appropriations Committee and call attention to some of the observations I have made in the past year in my work on the legislative committee.

Senator PASTORE. I thank you very much, Mr. MORSE. It has been a pleasure and great assistance to have you come here.

And the two pages that you referred to will be made a part of the record.

Senator MORSE. Thank you very much.

ATTACHMENT A THE JOB AHEAD

There are two truisms, however hackneyed, about which the committee would remind the Washington community:

You get what you pay for.

You pay for what you want most.

Washington is now getting what it is paying for—the perpetuation of dependency. It is up to the residents of this city to decide whether they want most to do something to reverse the present trend.

Doing something about alleviating the problem will cost a great deal of money, but the committee questions whether not doing something about the problem will not, in the long run, cost much more in actual dollar terms, in real estate values, in a healthy Washington economy.

It adds these considerations to its primary consideration—the welfare of individual human beings—in urging that the Washington community consider the establishment of priorities which can set in motion the multiple kinds of action needed to dispel the dependency shadow which now hangs so heavy over the city.

THE PRIORITIES

Its first priority—in the light of its initial assignment—must be to do something about the deplorable situation at Junior Village.

The committee calls upon the Washington community to support in every possible way the building program at Junior Village.

Its second priority, closely allied, is getting children out of Junior Village and into foster homes; especially babies, and teenagers.

The committee not only supports present Department of Public Welfare efforts to accomplish this goal, but urges greater effort, and intensive cooperation by voluntary agencies and informed citizens.

Its third priority is to launch a citywide attack on dependency.

This is the heart of the matter.

If the Washington community supports the first two priorities which this report suggests, action can be forthcoming quickly.

The third priority requires action on a short-term basis, but action which can lead to the realization of long-term goals as well, many of them embodied in the recommendations contained in this report.

Obviously, recommendations that require congressional legislation to put into effect cannot be accomplished overnight.

But if the long-range goals are kept in view as the short-term goals are accomplished, this city will be moving forward in an orderly way to solve its dependency problem.

ORDER FOR THE CALL OF THE CALENDAR ON MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, at the conclusion of the transaction of routine morning business, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 95.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I announce that we will follow the consideration of the second supplemental appropriation bill with another supplemental appropriation bill involving appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. I am told that the consideration of that bill will be very brief. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] is handling it. That bill will be followed by the Commerce Department appropriation bill; then by the appropriation bill for the Interior Department and related agencies, and the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I announce for the information of all Senators that we will have a rollover vote on all appropriation bills, and that we will dispose of as many of them as possible this evening. I should like to have the Senate sit a little late this evening in order to conclude with the consideration of as many of these bills as possible, so that we can conclude our business for the week tomorrow. If we cannot, we will have a Saturday session.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 10743, the second supplemental appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960, recommends appropriations to the Senate in the amount of \$979,908,000, which is \$742,402,000 over the bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

The increase recommended by the committee over the House bill is very large. However, most of this increase, \$675 million is for the Commodity Credit Corporation. The House denied the request for this \$675 million on the basis that the additional funds were not needed at this time. The Senate Committee believes that this additional amount will be needed by the Commodity Credit Corporation this year and if it is not furnished in the bill pending before the Senate, it will have to be included in either the agricultural bill for 1961 or in the supplemental bill which will come before the Senate this summer. These funds are absolutely necessary if the Department of Agriculture is to conduct mandatory price support operations.

Another large item of increase recommended by the committee is for capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal. This amount of \$35 million recommended by the committee is required by the Housing and Home Finance Agency to liquidate in 1960 a portion of the outstanding obligations. These obligations were entered into as a result of other legislation and the funds recommended herein are required to liquidate the obligations.

The other increases recommended by the committee are of a minor nature and are described in the committee report. I would be glad to answer any questions that may arise with respect to the bill.

Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc and that the bill as thus amended be regarded, for the purpose of amendment, as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to be waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Commodity Stabilization Service—Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas", on page 1, line 12, after the word "quotas", strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,666,800".

Under the subhead "Commodity Credit Corporation", on page 2, after line 1, insert:

"RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT"

"To partially restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1959, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1), \$675,000,000."

Under the heading "Department of Commerce—Maritime Activities—Operating-Differential Subsidies", on page 2, line 24, after the word "subsidies", strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert "\$32,000,000".

At the top of page 3, insert:

"STATE MARINE SCHOOLS"

"For an additional amount for 'State marine schools', \$20,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from '\$150,000' to '\$170,000.'"

Under the heading "Department of Defense—Civil Functions—Department of the Army—Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control", on page 3, line 13, after the word "general", strike out "\$2,700,000" and insert "\$2,800,000".

Under the heading "District of Columbia—(Out of District of Columbia funds)—Operating Expenses", on page 4, after line 3 insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION"

"For an additional amount for 'Department of General Administration', \$20,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 4, after line 7, insert:

"FIRE DEPARTMENT"

"For an additional amount for 'Fire Department', \$36,000."

On page 4, after line 10, insert:

"PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES"

"For pay increases and related retirement cost for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which said employees are properly payable, \$284,000, of which \$19,000 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$35,500 from the water fund, and \$21,500 from the sanitary sewage works fund."

Under the subhead "Utility Services", on page 5, line 2, after the word "fund", insert "and \$38,000 shall be payable from the water fund."

Under the heading "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Payments to School Districts", on page 7, after line 1, to insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Payments to school districts', fiscal year 1959, \$7,362,000."

Under the subhead "Grants for Library Services", on page 7, line 8, after the word "services", strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$131,000".

Under the subhead "Public Health Service—Communicable Disease Activities", on page 7, line 12, after the word "activities", strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$160,000".

On page 7, after line 12, insert:

"SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES"

"For an additional amount for 'Sanitary engineering activities', \$350,000."

On page 7, after line 15, insert:

"HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE"

"The limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. ch. 7), is increased from '\$2,167,000' to '\$2,367,000.'"

At the top of page 8, insert:

"INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES"

"For an additional amount for 'Indian health activities', \$350,000."

Under the subhead "Social Security Administration—Grants to States for Public Assistance", on page 8, line 11, after the word "assistance", strike out "\$9,500,000" and insert "\$4,000,000".

Under the heading "Independent Offices", on page 8, after line 12, insert:

"OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION"

"Federal contributions"

"For an additional amount for 'Federal contributions', including financial contribu-

tions to the States pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$3,000,000."

On page 9, after line 8, insert:

"FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION"

"Salaries and expenses"

"The limitation, established by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available under this head for travel expenses of employees during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$10,000."

Under the subhead "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Office of the Administrator—Urban Planning Grants", on page 9, at the beginning of line 23, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,800,000".

At the top of page 10, insert:

"CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL"

"For an additional amount for 'Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal', including grants for the preparation or completion of community renewal programs, \$35,000,000."

Under the subhead "National Labor Relations Board—Salaries and Expenses", on page 10, at the beginning of line 16, strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$600,000".

Under the heading "Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management—Management of Lands and Resources", on page 11, line 19, after the word "resources", strike out "\$2,450,000" and insert "\$2,860,000".

Under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs—Resources Management", on page 11, line 23, strike out "\$310,000" and insert "\$360,000".

Under the subhead "Bureau of Reclamation", on page 12, after line 1, insert:

"OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE"

"For an additional amount for 'Operation and Maintenance' \$735,000, to be derived from the Reclamation fund."

Under the subhead "Management and Protection", on page 12, line 25, after the word "protection", strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$150,000".

Under the subhead "Construction", on page 13, line 2, after the word "Construction", strike out "\$3,135,000" and insert "\$4,982,300".

Under the heading "Department of Justice—Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals", on page 14, line 23, after the word "marshals", strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$300,000".

Under the heading "Department of Labor—Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Activities—Salaries and Expenses", on page 15, line 9, strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,300,000".

Under the heading "Legislative Branch", on page 15, after line 10, insert "SENATE".

On page 15, after line 11, insert:

"For payment to Emma Langer Schaeffer, Lydia Langer Irwin, Mary Langer Gokey and Cornelia Langer Noland, daughters of William Langer, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota, \$22,500."

On page 15, after line 15, insert:

"For payment to H. Maurine Neuberger, widow of Richard L. Neuberger, late a Senator from the State of Oregon, \$22,500."

On page 15, after line 18, insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES"

"For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants to Senators to provide additional clerical assistants for each Senator from the States of Maryland and Wisconsin so that the allowances of Senators from the State of Maryland will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over three million, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants, and so that the

allowances of Senators from the State of Wisconsin will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants, \$6,600."

On page 16, after line 8, insert:

"For an additional amount for Office of the Secretary, \$1,915: *Provided*, That the basic amount available for clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the disbursing office is increased by \$3,720."

On page 16, after line 12, insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Furniture

"For an additional amount for furniture, \$8,690."

On page 16, after line 15, insert:

"EXPENSES OF INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

"For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$662,000."

On page 17, after line 18, insert:

"SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

"For an additional amount for 'Senate Office Buildings', \$12,000."

Under the heading "Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Salaries and Expenses", on page 18, line 19, strike out "\$210,000" and insert "\$395,000".

Under the heading "Treasury Department—Bureau of the Mint", on page 20, after line 11, insert:

"CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

"For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and a judgment rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 87, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$4,948,934, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided, further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations has just concluded a hearing on two supplemental requests for funds submitted in Senate Document No. 90, which was transmitted to the Senate yesterday.

The funds requested are required in order that the Department of Justice and the Department of State may act to meet two emergency situations.

The first of these two emergencies involves the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. I have sent to the desk a committee amendment, and asked that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 15, after line 3, it is proposed to insert the following:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$500,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this amendment would provide \$500,000 to al-

low the Immigration and Naturalization Service to carry out its responsibilities to prevent illegal airplane flights or other departures from the United States to Cuba. In support of this request the Director of the Bureau of the Budget states:

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to carry out the responsibilities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to prevent illegal airplane flights or other departures from the United States to Cuba of persons for purposes inimical to the foreign policy of this Nation. It has been necessary for the Service to detail a number of border-patrol officers and equipment to the southeastern part of the United States. To date, the additional costs involved have been absorbed by diverting available funds intended for other purposes, but any further diversion of funds will impair regular programs. The additional cost of maintaining this emergency for the remainder of the year will be \$500,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. President, I have sent another committee amendment to the desk and asked that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 19, after line 7, it is proposed to insert the following:

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Construction

For an additional amount for "construction", \$220,000, to remain available until expended and to be available for the leasing of land.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the second amendment submitted by the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, with respect to the second amendment, let me say that it provides \$220,000 for the construction of facilities for the protection of residents of the United States from the effects of inadequately treated sewage originating in Tijuana, Mexico. In support of this request, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget states:

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for the construction of facilities to furnish protection for residents of the United States from the effects of inadequately treated sewage originating in Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. It is essential that remedial action be taken at the earliest possible date to provide relief from critical health hazards and monetary losses in San Diego County, Calif. Funds are not included for the purchase or leasing of lands.

The committee decided to make the funds available for the leasing of lands even though the budget estimate made no such request.

Mr. President, the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] is familiar with this situation, and I shall be glad to have him say a few words.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. President, I participated in the hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee in which it was indicated that the administration—in complete agreement with the Government of Mexico—now desires to proceed, by means of the appropriation called for by this amendment, to construct sewage treatment facilities in the vicinity of the Tijuana-San Diego border. This is an international problem which plagues the good people in the county of San Diego.

As the able chairman of the committee has said, it was originally intended that land now owned by the U.S. Navy would be utilized as the site for construction of the sewage disposal plant. However, the Navy is unable to relinquish the use of the land in question.

For that reason, the chairman of the committee and the other members of the committee saw fit to provide, by means of this amendment, for utilization of part of the appropriation to lease property upon which the construction might be had, and so that the amount involved might be augmented subsequently in this session, if necessary to complete this highly necessary health project.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. I should like to state that there was an agreement between the U.S. Government and the Government of Mexico with respect to the disposal of sewage from Tijuana. But the populations of both places have increased to such an extent that the sewage disposal system—the cost of which was contributed to by both Governments—is no longer sufficient.

In other words, it is proposed that in this way this matter be taken care of temporarily, and that there be negotiated between the two countries another agreement which will equitably apportion between the two countries the cost of the sewage disposal plant.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from South Dakota will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, between lines 16 and 17, it is proposed to insert the following:

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

For purchase of station time and programming of Spanish-language medium-wave radio broadcasts, and, if feasible, television broadcasts, to Cuba designed to cultivate friendship with the people of Cuba, and to improve relations between such country and the United States, \$100,000.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I shall be brief in discussing the amendment, because the committee has acted this afternoon.

I propose this amendment, and state that we authorized the chairman, on behalf of the Supplemental Appropriations Subcommittee, to request that the Senate agree to the amendment.

I wish to say a few words about the amendment, so as to be sure that the purpose of the amendment will be clearly

understood, and will be carried out by the administration.

I addressed the Senate on this subject on Tuesday afternoon, and my remarks in connection with the amendment appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, beginning on page 5827 and continuing on the next several pages of the RECORD.

The purpose of this amendment, simply stated, is to provide \$100,000 to be used between now and the end of the fiscal year for the purchase of station time and programing on commercial radio stations, including television stations, if that proves to be feasible, for broadcasting, in the Spanish language on medium-wave radio broadcasts, to the people of Cuba the truth of the American position and American policy.

I read portions of a letter which I have received in response to a telephone call that I made to the U.S. Information Agency on March 21:

This is in response to your telephone request today for information concerning our current activities in Cuba and for a preliminary estimate of what funds would be needed in order to reach Cuba with medium-wave radio broadcasts, using existing commercial stations.

And the gist of the reply dealing with this particular provision is as follows:

With reference to the possibilities of broadcasting to Cuba over existing commercial medium-wave stations, we have been exploring, together with other agencies, the possibility of inaugurating a 2- to 4-hour show in the late evening and early-morning hours. Just tomorrow, in fact, we are sending our radio program manager for an on-the-spot analysis of various possibilities, including possible use of WGBS in Miami a 50,000-watt station during the day, reduced to 10,000 watts in the evening hours; WSB in Atlanta; and other stations able to reach Cuba. Our best estimate is that we would need approximately \$100,000 for the balance of fiscal year 1960 to secure time on available stations, cover direct line costs from our studios in Washington, and cover the addi-

tional talent and special programing costs which would be involved in the preparation and broadcasting of programs.

Let me add only that our committee this afternoon, which has been authorizing the acceptance of the amendment, has been in contact with our Department of State, and the Department has no objection to the passage of this proposal.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this matter was brought to the attention of the committee by the Senator. I am directed by the committee to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota on page 10, between lines 16 and 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I call up my amendment identified as "3-17-60—B."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from California will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 7, in line 5, to strike out the figure "\$8,330,000" and insert in lieu thereof "22,343,000".

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, my distinguished colleague from California [Mr. ENGLE], the distinguished Senators from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING and Mr. BARTLETT], and the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], I offer the amendment which has just been stated by the clerk.

Mr. President, the amendment I have offered will do simple justice to 4,000 American school districts as that justice is spelled out in Public Law 874. Public Law 874 is the policy of the Government of the United States. That policy has been followed each year thereafter. It authorizes aid for the operation of public school districts which are impacted by Federal defense activities within their districts.

When the Federal Government takes over land within a school district for defense or procurement purposes, it brings military and civilian personnel into the district. These are good people. With them come their children. The local school district has an honorable obligation to educate those children, although, in the main, their parents live on a military or defense installation owned by the Government, and therefore not responsible to local ad valorem taxes.

Congress years ago recognized the inequity of such a situation and provided for what can be actually termed as "in lieu" payments to the districts thus impacted. Thus, the homeowners, the common property owners in such a district were not required to shoulder an inequitable burden. There are some 400 such districts in the State from which I come. The estimated cost to comply with Public Law 874 during fiscal year 1960 is \$186,300,000.

The amendment I have offered will bring the amount available completely into line with the estimated entitlements of those 4,000 school districts scattered across every section of the land, and which comply with provisions of this Federal law.

If this amendment were rejected, Uncle Sam would renege to the extent of over \$3 million to impacted school districts in the State from which I come. Other States likewise would be injured, although in a lesser amount.

I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the entitlements by States under Public Law 874, prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, be inserted at this portion of my remarks, and a brief statement of the purpose of the statute likewise be inserted.

There being no objection, the summary and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Summary of fiscal year 1960 Public Law 874 estimated entitlements, by States, based on data of Mar. 1, 1960

[In thousands of dollars]

State or possession	Currently available by Public Law 86-158	Amount available from 1960 appropriation plus House amendment	Currently estimated fiscal year 1960 entitlement	*Amount needed in addition to House allowance for full payment (col. 3 minus col. 2)	State or possession	Currently available by Public Law 86-158	Amount available from 1960 appropriation plus House amendment	Currently estimated fiscal year 1960 entitlement	Amount needed in addition to House allowance for full payment (col. 3 minus col. 2)
Total.....	1 163,957	2 172,286	186,300	14,014	Minnesota.....	390	410	445	35
Alabama.....	3,527	3,717	4,030	313	Mississippi.....	1,130	1,190	1,291	101
Alaska.....	5,105	5,379	5,832	453	Missouri.....	1,840	1,940	2,103	163
Arizona.....	3,416	3,600	3,903	303	Montana.....	1,162	1,225	1,328	103
Arkansas.....	866	913	990	77	Nebraska.....	1,413	1,490	1,615	125
California.....	28,190	29,708	32,211	2,503	Nevada.....	1,063	1,121	1,215	94
Colorado.....	4,217	4,445	4,819	374	New Hampshire.....	844	890	965	75
Connecticut.....	1,643	1,732	1,878	146	New Jersey.....	2,783	2,933	3,180	247
Delaware.....	185	195	211	16	New Mexico.....	3,828	4,034	4,374	340
Florida.....	4,362	4,598	4,985	387	New York.....	3,546	3,737	4,052	315
Georgia.....	4,149	4,373	4,741	368	North Carolina.....	1,772	1,868	2,025	157
Hawaii.....	3,292	3,470	3,762	292	North Dakota.....	298	315	341	26
Idaho.....	1,181	1,245	1,350	105	Ohio.....	3,848	4,055	4,397	342
Illinois.....	2,559	2,697	2,924	227	Oklahoma.....	5,380	5,670	6,148	478
Indiana.....	753	794	861	67	Oregon.....	908	957	1,038	81
Iowa.....	438	461	500	39	Pennsylvania.....	3,873	4,082	4,426	344
Kansas.....	4,040	4,258	4,617	350	Rhode Island.....	1,352	1,425	1,545	120
Kentucky.....	997	1,050	1,139	89	South Carolina.....	2,465	2,598	2,817	219
Louisiana.....	1,230	1,296	1,405	109	South Dakota.....	1,552	1,636	1,774	138
Maine.....	1,197	1,262	1,368	106	Tennessee.....	1,765	1,860	2,017	157
Maryland.....	6,377	6,720	7,287	567	Texas.....	9,483	9,994	10,836	842
Massachusetts.....	4,323	4,558	4,940	384	Utah.....	1,366	1,440	1,561	121
Michigan.....	788	831	901	70	Vermont.....	80	85	92	7
					Virginia.....	10,582	11,152	12,092	940

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary of fiscal year 1960 Public Law 874 estimated entitlements, by States, based on data of Mar. 1, 1960—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State or possession	Currently available by Public Law 86-158	Amount available from 1960 appropriation plus House amendment	Currently estimated fiscal year 1960 entitlement	Amount needed in addition to House allowance for full payment (col. 3 minus col. 2)	State or possession	Currently available by Public Law 86-158	Amount available from 1960 appropriation plus House amendment	Currently estimated fiscal year 1960 entitlement	Amount needed in addition to House allowance for full payment (col. 3 minus col. 2)
Washington.....	7,010	7,389	8,011	622	Guam.....	593	625	678	53
West Virginia.....	116	122	132	10	Virgin Islands.....	45	47	51	4
Wisconsin.....	499	525	570	45	Federal installations.....	9,500	9,500	9,800	300
Wyoming.....	636	671	727	56					

* Will permit payment of 87.51 percent of entitlement.

* Will permit payment of 92.23 percent of entitlement.

A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SCHOOLS AUTHORIZED BY PUBLIC LAW 874, 81ST CONGRESS (20 U.S.C., CH. 13) AS AMENDED BY PUBLIC LAW 85-620, ENACTED AUGUST 12, 1958

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, D.C., August 27, 1958.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of Public Law 874 is to provide financial assistance for the maintenance and operation of free public elementary and secondary schools to those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens by reason of the fact that (a) local revenues of such agencies have been reduced as the result of acquisition of real property by the United States, or (b) such agencies provide education for children residing on Federal property, or (c) such agencies provide education for children whose parents are employed on Federal property, or (d) there has been a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance as the result of Federal activities.

In addition to payments to local educational agencies, the law provides for transfer of funds to other Federal agencies to provide free public education for children living on Federal property when no local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education for such children.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield to my colleague from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am very much interested in the proposed amendment. My understanding is that actually what we have before us in an error in computation. I heard it stated no later than Tuesday by a person connected with the Bureau of the Budget that if there was a liability here, the liability was for the \$22 million rather than for the \$8 million. Is that correct?

Mr. KUCHEL. The Senator is completely correct. The figure included in the amendment, \$22,343,000, represents the revised estimate of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as to what is necessary in order that the Federal Government will make allocations to 4,000 public school districts in America to the extent that they are authorized to receive them under the present law.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I commend the Senator for offering the amendment. I think the matter should be taken care of now so that these schools can proceed properly for the remainder of the school year.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank my able friend from South Dakota.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield to the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. As the Senator from South Dakota has suggested, the amendment is only a needed effort to rectify a bookkeeping error; and I, too, wish to commend the senior Senator from California for offering the amendment and bringing this situation to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank my friend.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. A few days ago this matter came to my attention. I communicated with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I was informed by the Secretary that the first estimate was an early estimate and that the last estimate would provide funds necessary for the federally affected districts for the remainder of this year. I may say it affects 49 school districts in my State and about 11,000 schoolchildren.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I think the Senator from California is to be commended for bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate now. The figure in controversy represents simply an error in computation. Some of the sponsors of the amendment discussed the matter with me earlier. My own study of it, and results of contacts, indicated to me that the Bureau of the Budget recognizes that the figure which is now in the amendment in the figure which should have been placed in the bill originally.

I suggest to the chairman of the committee that he be willing to accept the amendment. I am sure when we get to conference we will find that the Bureau of the Budget supports the figure.

Mr. HAYDEN. The matter has been considered by the committee.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which fully explains the situation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, March 11, 1960.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On February 8, 1960, I advised Senator HILL, as chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which considers appropriations for this Department, that the fiscal year 1960 appropriation for payments to federally affected school districts eligible under Public Law 874 would be sufficient to cover only 95 percent of entitlements contrary to earlier estimates which had been furnished the committee upon its request. The Commissioner of Education testified before your committee on March 2 to the effect that \$8,330,000 would be required to pay entitlements of school districts in the fiscal year 1960.

This estimate of requirements for payment of full entitlements was made earlier in the year on the basis of estimates of increases to occur in fiscal year 1960 in numbers of eligible children and average rates of payments. We have just recently completed an analysis of applications received for payments this fiscal year (these are due not later than March 31, 1960) and find the estimate of additional requirements to pay entitlements in full to be greater than that previously estimated and provided to you. This review encompassed some 2,400 applications accounting for approximately 75 percent of the applications we expect to receive for 1960, most of which were received only recently as the school districts rush to meet the March 31 deadline. On the basis of this review, it now appears that the appropriation now available for fiscal year 1960 will be sufficient to cover only 88 percent of entitlements rather than 95 percent as we estimated earlier. Estimated additional requirements to pay entitlements in full are now estimated to amount to \$22,343,000 as compared with the previous estimate of \$8,330,000.

Naturally, this sudden increase in requirements is surprising and requires explanation. The fact is that the reported increases in attendance and rates of payment by the applicant districts are much sharper than we had previously estimated. This new information could not have been ascertained without a review of actual applications which were not available when the earlier estimate was made.

This information does not constitute a request for additional appropriations but is rather a correction of earlier information supplied you which has been found to be in error. I wish to reiterate that in line with previous testimony presented to your committee, this Department does not recommend

the appropriation of increased funds for fiscal year 1960. As you know, the President has proposed enactment of legislative amendments to the program of assistance to school districts in federally affected areas designed to limit payments to amounts more consistent with the Federal responsibilities and favors restricting the amount of Federal expenditures for this purpose, pending the enactment of revised legislation, by applying the provisions of the present legislation for distributing a lesser amount of funds than the full authorization.

We are now evaluating the effect of this new and revised information on fiscal year 1961.

Sincerely yours,

BERTHA S. ADKINS,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am in favor of doing what the Senator from Arizona has recommended. I would, however, point out it is the feeling of the Bureau of the Budget that these payments are not obligatory. While the Government has been paying the full amount, it is not obligated to pay it. The full amount is the figure the Senator from California has indicated.

I would also point out that the President has submitted some legislative proposals for changes in the law. Hearings on these proposals were held by the House last year, but they were not favorably considered. Hearings on the proposals have not been held by the Senate as yet. The amount requested in the budget for fiscal 1961 is \$126,695,000. If the proposed changes in the law requested by the President are not enacted, it is estimated that over \$200 million will be required in fiscal 1961 to pay full entitlement under the present law. I think, having put the amount of \$7,632,000 in for fiscal 1959 for full entitlement, \$22,343,000 is the proper amount to put in for full entitlement for fiscal 1960.

I do not quite agree with some of the statements which have been made. It is my understanding this is not a firm obligation, but is a method by which these amounts have been paid in the past.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So if we are to carry through as before, without a change in the law, we ought to put the amount in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from California for himself and other Senators, on page 7, in line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 19, line 17, to strike out the figure "\$750,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$1,500,000."

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, when the supplemental bill was presented to the House there was a request for \$1½ million for administering the

public debt. The House saw fit to cut the item in half, eliminating \$750,000, and allowing \$750,000.

The bill came to the Senate, and on March 2 Mr. Scribner, acting for the Secretary of the Treasury, wrote a letter to the Chairman of the full Committee stating that the Treasury Department would not ask for restoration of the amount cut, provided it would not be prejudiced later on if it felt a necessity for asking for an additional sum, should it be found necessary.

On March 11, I believe it was, the bill was reported by our committee as we received it from the House, as it pertains to this and other Treasury items.

On March 14 the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Anderson, called me on the telephone and said, "We have found, upon a reappraisal of the work to be done in administering the public debt, that we cannot do without the funds we originally contemplated, \$1½ million."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the letter the Secretary of the Treasury wrote me on that subject.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, March 14, 1960.

Hon. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This will confirm my telephone conversation with you this morning concerning the item in the pending second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743) for administering the public debt. Our original estimate for the additional amount needed for this purpose during the balance of the current fiscal year was \$1,500,000, and this was allowed by the House of Representatives in the amount of \$750,000. Acting Secretary Scribner, in his letter of March 2, 1960, to Senator HAYDEN, stated that we were willing to go along with the judgment of the House with the understanding that we would not be prejudiced from requesting additional funds at a later date if actual experience confirms our original estimates of the amount of work that might be involved in the exchange of series E, F, and J savings bonds for series H bonds and we are unable to meet the situation through other program adjustments.

Since March 2, we have made a complete reappraisal of the work involved in administering and servicing the millions of holders of our public debt obligations. We find that we cannot perform this essential public service without restoration of the appropriation in the pending bill to the amount of our original request. This is not due to any change in the situation with respect to the pending exchange of E, F, and J savings bonds for series H bonds, which was thoroughly covered by Mr. Scribner, but it takes into account other phases of our public debt operations which were not anticipated or adequately taken into account in our forecast at that time.

We have discussed the situation with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and he offers no objection to the restoration of this item to the amount originally submitted to the Congress by the President on February 8. Your further consideration of the matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I shall quote the pertinent part of the second paragraph:

Since March 2, we have made a complete reappraisal of the work involved in administering and servicing the millions of holders of our public debt obligations. We find that we cannot perform this essential public service without restoration of the appropriation in the pending bill to the amount of our original request.

In the last paragraph the Secretary said he had taken the matter up with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The initial budget request was, as I previously mentioned, for \$1½ million, and the Bureau of the Budget said, "Yes; we approve your present request to go back to the original budget estimate."

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the way I understand the situation, Mr. President. The Treasury Department represented to the House the Department would need \$1,500,000. The House allowed half of that amount. It was later represented to us that that was all the Department would need, that is, \$750,000. Now the Department says, "We want the full amount of the budget request."

So far as I am concerned, I am willing to take it to conference, and see what the House will do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I invite the Senator's attention to page 2 of the bill, to the item which deals with "Maritime activities." The original sum of \$16 million is sought to be increased to \$32 million, to cover the differential in the cost of operating the merchant marine.

What is the reason which was given for the request for an additional \$16 million?

Mr. HAYDEN. I will ask the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the chairman of the subcommittee which deals with that matter, to answer the question.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, it is necessary to grant the original request, which was not granted by the House, unless we are going to carry these obligations over into the next year. The requests for payment have now come in in an amount which makes it very clear that the accrued obligations of the United States for maritime activities will be payable to the operators who hold contracts with our Government in the full amount requested by the budget.

I will say to the distinguished Senator from Ohio that the Senator from Florida has handled these items for the past several years, and has tried to impress upon the Maritime Administration the fact that we do not like supplemental requests. At the time of the hearing this year we were given assurance that there would be no further supplemental requests, and that the original

bill, which will be considered in a few minutes, would cover the full amount of subsidies payable to the ship operators in this coming year. We were told that they will not be coming to us with a supplemental request again.

Unfortunately, there is a supplemental request for the fiscal year 1960, the current year.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to read from the justification which appears on page 27 of the sideslips:

Restoration of the full amount of the House reduction is required to (1) avoid placing a hardship on subsidized operators by deferring \$16 million in payments until July; (2) maintain the present currency in the payment of subsidy bills—

They are current, and they want to remain current—

and (3) avoid the necessity of requesting supplemental funds in fiscal year 1961.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What was the cause for the inadequacy of the original allocation? Has that been the result of increased costs, wages, and otherwise, in the operating of the ships?

Mr. HOLLAND. All of the subsidies are based upon the difference in the cost of operation of our ships and foreign ships. There is a difference in the pay of our merchant marine, compared with foreign ships, and other costs are also involved.

What we are trying to do is to get these payments on a completely current basis. We have been trying to do so for 3 or 4 years. We are told that if the payment is made for this year, which will be due and payable before the end of June, the Maritime Administration will be on a current basis and will not come back to ask us for supplemental items from now on.

I will say to the Senator that some years ago the Maritime Administration was very much behind in these payments. We gave them an increased amount for auditors. We provided increased personnel to enable them to catch up, and they are catching up. We were told—and we are stating that we were told—that this payment will make them current by the end of this year, so that they will not have to come back to Congress for a supplemental item in 1961. We are very eagerly desirous that the payments remain current, because when the obligations are carried over to the next year it hurts the operators, particularly the small operators, who cannot afford to carry these items long after they are due.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a statement?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee there is now pending a bill which will completely remove the limitation with regard to subsidizing the cost of ship construction. The present law provides that the Government will pay the difference between the cost of constructing a ship in the United States and the highest cost of constructing the ship in a foreign country, but in no event to exceed 50 per-

cent of the cost of the ship. The shipbuilders and the merchant marine people are now asking Congress that there be no limitation. The real reason given for the request that there be no limitation is that the steel strike has lifted the cost of wages to such a point that the 50 percent limitation makes it impossible to operate.

My question is: Have wage increases and cost increases been in an amount to require the supplemental appropriation?

Mr. HOLLAND. No. The supplemental appropriation is required to meet the conditions of existing law and the existing operations under that law.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Under the increased wages and increased costs, has the supplemental appropriation been required since we passed the original appropriation a year ago?

Mr. HOLLAND. No. The Senator is talking now about ship subsidies. We are talking about the operating-differential subsidies for the operation of certain voyages. We approved 2,400 voyages for this year. There have been allocated, if my recollection is correct, something over 2,100 voyages. The basis of repayment of a portion of the cost of operation by way of subsidy is laid down by existing legislation.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is talking about proposed legislation, about which the Senator from Florida has little information.

Mr. LAUSCHE. No.

Mr. HOLLAND. If the Senator seeks to remove present limitations, that is something I know nothing about. The appropriation about which we are talking is an appropriation to meet the obligations of the United States to operators who are operating under contracts between the United States and those lines, and to pay the bills as they fall due.

We do not believe that under the existing legislation it is good business to leave bills unpaid which fall due within this year, and are audited, certified, and ready for payment. We think it is unfair to the operators who are relying on the existing law. The amounts shown here are amounts due under existing law, and do not relate to any proposed legislation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to make one additional answer if the Senator from Florida will permit me to do so.

Mr. HOLLAND. I gladly yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Florida has very ably stated the three principal reasons why this appropriation is necessary, namely, deferring \$16 million in payments, maintaining present currency, and avoiding the necessity of requesting supplemental appropriations for 1961. The Senator from Florida made it very emphatic that if we did this, there would be no supplemental appropriation in 1961.

The need for the additional \$16 million the Senator from Ohio is asking about is due to two things. In 1958, 1959, and 1960, there were lower earnings prevailing in the shipping industry.

The lower earnings resulted from various causes—presumably because of the letdown in business in 1958 and 1959.

The other reason is that, by reason of the fact that there are lower earnings, the audited wage subsidy is now being paid on a 90 percent basis prior to the final adjustment, instead of a 75 percent basis as formerly. Otherwise the companies have to borrow money. If the Government owes a bill, it will pay up to 90 percent of the bill before final adjustment, instead of 75 percent.

The Senator from Florida made it very clear that if we put in this money now, it is believed that the money in the 1961 budget will be sufficient to carry the operation through the year, and that there will be no supplemental appropriation.

Mr. HOLLAND. Let me read into the RECORD a statement from the hearings which bears on this subject. Admiral Ford was the witness. After discussing the reasons already stated by the Senator from Massachusetts and myself, as to why the \$16 million obligations would accrue this year, and, if not paid, would hold over until next year, this colloquy took place between myself and Admiral Ford:

Senator HOLLAND. I recall, Admiral, that on the hearing of the annual bill for 1961, I asked whether you expected to have any supplemental requests and my recollection is that you stated categorically that you would not have any.

Admiral Ford. We would not have—excuse me.

The regular bill for 1961 is the one which will come up as we take up the bill for the Commerce Department and Related Agencies, a few minutes after we dispose of this bill.

Senator HOLLAND. I understand this request is for fiscal 1960.

That is the one in the supplemental bill before us.

How does it happen you are in a different situation this year than you expect to be for 1961 when you know the attitude of our committee has been so consistently against supplemental requests?

Admiral Ford. We do not contemplate a deficiency in 1961 and that was based on having the \$32 million available which had been requested in the supplemental appropriation.

In other words, they tell us that if we give them this supplemental appropriation, they will not come back for a supplemental appropriation in 1961. We are trying to get on a current basis, so that operators who cannot afford to carry heavy accounts from one year into the next will not have to borrow money. The one who has to pay them is Uncle Sam, under legislation Congress has enacted, and under which the Maritime Board has operated by giving various ship operators contracts based upon existing legislation.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Can the Senator tell me what percentage of the cost of operating the merchant marine is paid by the taxpayers of the United States,

according to the testimony that was given?

Mr. HOLLAND. The testimony offered this year does not cover that item. The testimony which was offered in earlier years may have contained a breakdown of the item. I do not believe that subject was gone into. What we went into in particular this year was our desire to place the operations on a current basis. We wanted to avoid the necessity for additional supplemental requests, many of which come in, as the Senator knows, in the closing days of Congress. That is not the case this year, because the appropriation bills are clearing earlier than usual. We dislike supplemental requests, and for several years we have been bearing down on the Maritime Agency to get away from supplemental items.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In testimony offered before a committee when I was present at the hearing, the proof was, although not clear, that we were paying 75 cents out of every dollar of the cost of operating the merchant marine. Seventy-five cents is contributed by the taxpayers, out of every dollar spent.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sure there is some error there, because the combined cost of operation of the whole American flag merchant marine is too huge an amount to have our subsidy, large as it is, operate in such proportions.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think there is some confusion. What the Senator from Ohio is referring to is the proposal which would change the formula for ship construction. However, the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Massachusetts indicated that the supplemental bill referred to ship operations.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I understand that thoroughly.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The 50 percent relating to ship construction has nothing to do with this item. This is the differential between foreign operations and our operations, in the same trade. It applies not to the major part of the American merchant marine, but only the subsidized berth-to-berth operators, who do not represent the majority of our tonnage in the American merchant marine, whereas the ship construction formula applies when any of the subsidized lines builds a ship.

The main reason for the \$16 million, as pointed out by the Senator from Massachusetts, is that we used to pay the operating differential subsidy on a 75 percent basis, whatever figure was arrived at, and then there was an adjustment. Sometimes those adjustments required 18 months, or even longer. The formula now calls for 90 percent, with adjustments to take place later. That accounts for most of the \$16 million. There is no legislation that I know of to change the Merchant Marine Act, or the formula for operational subsidies. That is what this item deals with.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If I may again put a question to the Senator from Massachusetts, the earnings have been less, and for that reason the cost to the Federal Government is more?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No; that is not correct. Let me correct that statement.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Surely.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The earnings have been lower in the past 3 years, starting in 1958. As a result, the Government, rather than pay 75 percent of what it believes is due before the final settlement, is now paying 90 percent before the final figures are adjusted, in order to make it possible for the operators to avoid borrowing money at the banks to carry on their obligations, which makes them even more costly.

The Senator from Ohio asked what proportion is being paid by the Government. I have just checked the figures, and these are the figures:

These operating subsidies are paid on the basis of a certain number of voyages to certain specific places. Going back to 1956, the number of voyages in 1956 was 1,950; in 1957, 2,040; 1958, 2,100; 1959, 2,225; 1960, 2,400; and, contemplated for 1961, 2,400.

I do not think it is possible for us to know what the total costs of operating the merchant marine are.

All we know is that we have to pay certain subsidies to make it possible for American flag vessels to operate in certain voyages, and these are voyages under which the operating subsidies must be submitted to the Federal Government, and they must be paid for.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That figure can be easily ascertained. It varies from year to year. It is possible to take the gross operating cost of all the subsidized lines and then take a percentage of what the subsidy payments are. What the Senator from Ohio was suggesting is that there was testimony on the construction costs. That is true.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Oh, no. That is not what I had in mind.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Then the Senator also asked a question which the Maritime Board was going to answer for us, with respect to the 75 percent.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from Ohio is thoroughly cognizant of the subsidy provided in the operation costs and the subsidy provided in the construction cost, and the figures must be available showing what the total cost of operation is, and what part is paid by the operators and what part is paid by the taxpayers. Those figures must be available.

Mr. MAGNUSON. They are.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Because the law provides that the taxpayers shall pay the difference between the operation of American ships, with American labor, and the cost of operating a foreign ship with foreign labor. We pay the total difference in the cost. My question is—and this will clear it—since we owe them more money, does the \$16 million result from the increase in the cost of material and labor?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I should first like to answer that question the best I can. In the first place, the Committee on Appropriations did not originate the present legislation. It was passed by Congress.

In the next place, the Maritime Board does nothing but administer the present legislation.

The Appropriations Committee has a single duty to perform, and that is to make appropriations with which to pay the bills which accrue under that operation. I have before me the justification from the Bureau of the Budget and from the Maritime Board on this subject, which I will read from page 28 of the worksheets:

All of the amounts shown for payment during the balance of the fiscal year are due and payable as firm obligations of the Government and should be paid as the vouchers are presented. To defer \$16 million in payments to July 1 would nullify to some extent the effect of the changed procedure for paying wage subsidies in that it would probably require some operators to again resort to borrowing to meet operating expenses.

In other words, "borrowing to meet operating expenses" simply increases the amount of the ultimate subsidy which we must pay. Therefore, the Committee on Appropriations, after going into this subject very carefully, and after having had in earlier years the General Accounting Office check from time to time on these operations—and they constantly check upon this subject, and we constantly receive their advice and suggestions as to the propriety of the payments and the accounting methods used—we report to the Senate that unless the additional \$16 million is appropriated and made available to pay these bills, the bills are not going to be paid when they fall due, and will force borrowing in many cases, and in that way we will be faced with a higher cost, because of the payment of interest, in addition to doing a hardship to some ship lines which cannot afford it in this business. So we have tried to keep the matter on a current basis.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I understand, but I should like to put my question again. Is this supplemental request for \$16 million caused by an increase in the cost of operation either for labor or material?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The reason for the supplemental request is that in the appropriation bill last year the Senate increased the number of voyages to be subsidized from 2,225 voyages to 2,400 voyages.

At the time the senior Senator from Ohio joined me in opposing that increase, but we were defeated.

In 1956 the Senate authorized 1950 voyages, and the cost was \$140 million. Last year the Senate authorized 2,400 voyages and automatically increased the cost proportionately.

Last year in opposing this increase the Senate was told exactly what would happen. The Senate knew then that its action would necessitate a supplemental appropriation for the additional voyages.

Last year in the appropriation bill the Senate authorized the largest number of voyages in the history of Congress, with the result that today, with the \$32 million being added here to the \$128 million paid last year, we will be paying the

highest amount in subsidies to the merchant marine in the history of the Congress.

However, that decision has been made, and now I join the Senator from Florida in saying that I do not know of anything we can do about it having lost on the vote last year. We can do something about it for next year's obligations when the appropriations bill for the Department of Commerce comes before the Senate. Then we shall be faced with the question as to the number of voyages we wish to authorize for next year. I hope the Senators will support the amendment to cut this authorization.

We will then be able to bring the figure back to a more realistic level.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to say what I have said heretofore, and in doing so I should like to quote from the justification at page 27 of the sideslips.

The additional requirement for operating differential subsidy funds is due wholly to the lower earnings prevailing in the shipping industry, which commenced in calendar year 1958, continued throughout calendar year 1959, and have continued thus far into calendar year 1960.

The reduced profit has resulted in a substantial downward change in the subsidy recapture and an upward change in the subsidy payable estimated for these calendar years in the 1960 estimate. This also led to a revision of our procedure for paying wage subsidies resulting in a faster pay-out for this purpose than was estimated originally. Under this new procedure we are making payments of 90 percent of audited wage subsidy payable prior to approval of the final subsidy rate.

Mr. President, if there is something wrong with this program which requires its modification, that should come out of the legislative committee, of which the Senator from Ohio is a member and of which the distinguished Senator from Washington is the chairman. I repeat that the duty of the Committee on Appropriations is to see to it that our bills are paid as they fall due. We have been striving against real difficulties over the last 4 years to put this on a current basis, so that we will not have a great many unaudited reports. We have provided more auditors and we have provided more personnel. We have insisted on their bringing it up to date. We have insisted on getting away from the supplemental requests. For the first time now we have received in the record of the hearing the assurance from Admiral Ford and from the Maritime Board itself that we would not have supplemental requests facing us next year. I believe we are making real progress.

If there is a necessity for a change of the setup, that, I believe, should address itself first to the legislative committee, and next to the judgment of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I think the answer to my query is satisfactory. I merely wish to make a brief statement to acquaint my associates with what they can expect. A bill is now pending in the Senate which provides that we proceed to make a study for granting subsidies to railroads for commuter service. Last year we passed a bill which provided a differential subsidy for the building of

ships for the fishermen in the northeast section of the country. When that bill was passed, the shrimp fishermen of the Gulf of Mexico said, "We want a subsidy to pay us the differential for the building of our ships." When the salmon and tuna fishermen of the Northwest heard about that, they came to Congress and asked for a similar subsidy.

So beginning with the subsidy for the building of ships for the fishermen of the Northeast, subsidies have spread clear across the country under the assertion that these fishing boats eventually may form an integral part of our national defense.

The point I am trying to make is that before the year is over, we will have new bills before us to provide for subsidies. I contemplate making the fight against them everywhere I can.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not wish to get into a controversy about the matter of subsidies. The Senator from Ohio has vigorously and rightly aligned himself in a fight against subsidies of all kinds and natures. I think that is all right. He has even proposed to the Senate a special committee which would lay the problem of subsidies on the table. I join with him in that. I think the word "subsidy" should be laid on the table. I join with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

But when Congress enacts a law to create a merchant marine and to keep it alive, it is necessary to decide whether we want an American merchant marine or not. If we do not want one, then let us introduce a bill to repeal the act; but let us not enter by the back door and try to do it through appropriations. The Senator from Florida is only doing what the law requires.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No; I have not finished yet.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Go ahead; I am enjoying the Senator's speech.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not see the need for the repeal of the Merchant Marine Act. If subsidies are too high for the American merchant marine, let us change them. If we should not have a merchant marine, let us say so.

This item of \$16 million results from 2 things: One, as the Senator from Delaware has pointed out, is the increased number of voyages. But we are paying 90 percent instead of 75 percent, because when business is not good, the recapture is not as much; therefore, the payments have got to come closer to 90 percent. This makes up the \$16 million for the increased number of voyages.

The Senator from Delaware says that this is the highest number of voyages we have ever had, in his opinion. Of course it is. I do not believe the number of voyages can remain stationary, year after year, in a growing country, where the export-import gap has now almost reached bottom, so far as the United States is concerned. As things now stand, the American flag will prob-

ably be going off the high seas. Foreign competition is taking everything. American ship construction has declined until now the United States stands 14th in the world in the building of ships.

We talk about a lag or a gap. Certainly it is necessary to increase the number of voyages. I do not believe we can be satisfied with the same number of voyages every year, in a world in which commerce is increasing. We do not even have adequate trade routes to Africa, a continent whose commerce is bursting at the seams. Yet our trade gap now is down to rockbottom. We are at the point where our imports are exceeding our exports. The status of the American merchant marine reflects that.

I do not quarrel with the Senator from Delaware. I surely do not quarrel with the Senator from Ohio. I agree with him. If we are to pay a subsidy, let us put it on the table and see what it is for. If we agree that it is not necessary, that will be all right. But let us not quibble when the Maritime Board compiles a formula, the General Accounting Office examines it, and the Committees on Appropriations in the House and Senate screen it and arrive at a figure which the law says is proper. The Senator from Florida has simply done his duty.

I hope that we will not sit here and suggest, in a country which is growing, that we continue to provide for the same number of voyages year after year. But if that is what is wanted, it will be all right with me.

I have said many times that it is no fun for me to have to urge funds for the merchant marine. If we are to follow the act of 1936, I must stand in the Senate and defend it. The Senator from Florida has to do the same thing. It is no pleasure for us to do it. I wish the American merchant marine could operate in a climate which would be conducive to flying the American flag.

At present, the tonnage flying the flags of Panama, Liberia, Honduras, and other foreign flags is greater than the tonnage of the American merchant marine. Subsidized lines keep only a part of the subsidy.

The Senator from Ohio understands that a large number of tankers are now being laid up because of the competition from foreign-flag ships. The administration, through the Maritime Board is suggesting that we provide a moratorium because of the inability of the American-flag lines to pay their mortgages, and to put the ships in mothballs.

I hope the Senator from Delaware will listen to me. I very seldom say too much to him about this.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I assure the Senator I am listening.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Department of Defense tells us that the American merchant marine is the fourth arm of our defense.

In World War II, the merchant marine carried 95.6 percent of all the cargo shipped to our Allies and our Armed Forces abroad.

If it is desired that the General Accounting Office cut the amount down to

the exact cent, that is all right with me. But if we cannot pay the American merchant marine a subsidy under the 1936 act, then the act should be amended.

I think the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] has done a fine-tooth-comb job. He is saving the country money by keeping the legal payments up to date, in the long run.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the kind statement by the Senator from Washington. I desire to make two brief statements. First, there are no fishing fleet subsidies.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the Senator will yield for a moment, I want to correct one statement. There are no subsidies for salmon fishing boats provided for in the bill.

Mr. LAUSCHE. But there are subsidies for the tuna fleet.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The tuna fishing fleet operates off southern California. If the salmon boats needed a subsidy, the Senator from Washington would be right here trying to get it. I will tell the Senator that.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from Washington cannot challenge the correctness of the statement I made that the bill began by the claim that the fishing boats of the Northeast would become an integral part of our national defense on the high seas, and that therefore we must subsidize them in an amount which is the difference between the cost of building the ships in the United States and the cost of building them in other countries, not to exceed 50 percent.

Then came the move to include the shrimp fishing boats of the gulf of Mexico and then the fishing fleets of the Northwest.

I do not know where this will end. Maybe I will ask that the whitefish fleet of Lake Erie be subsidized, also.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I shall close with two statements. First, the fishing fleets are not included in this subsidy. This is a merchant marine subsidy, and the merchant marine is certainly a necessary factor in our defense.

Second, there could not be a better exemplification than this debate of the wisdom of this agency and others proceeding without supplemental budget items. I shall see to it that they get the record of this debate. We have been insisting for 6 years that they do away with supplemental requests in this agency.

I think Senators who have done a little friendly speaking have helped us illustrate the wisdom of this course, and the record of this debate will be furnished to the Maritime Board.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. It was a wise man who once said that one who listens with his ears learns more than one who listens with his mouth.

If the Senator from Washington had been listening instead of speaking he would have heard me say to the Senator from Florida that there was nothing we could do about this \$32 million.

This obligation was made last year, and now we have no alternative other than to pay it. However, if we want to cut this year's costs that action should be taken when the general appropria-

tions bill for the Department of Commerce comes before us either tonight or tomorrow. At that time we shall be authorizing the number of voyages for the next year. I agree with my friend from Washington that Congress does have that responsibility, and Congress exercised its responsibility last year when it increased those voyages to an alltime high.

Mr. President, the place to cut the appropriation will be in the bill coming up tomorrow. At that time amendments will be offered to reduce this subsidy, and I imagine they will be just as energetically opposed by the Senator from Washington as they were last year. I respect his position, of course. Nevertheless, that will be the time for the Senate to decide whether or not it wishes to cut the overly generous subsidy now being paid to this industry. At that time I will appeal to the Senate for its support in reducing this load for the American taxpayers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, is the vote which is about to be taken on the question of the final passage of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, on the question of the final passage of the bill.

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 79, nays 2, as follows:

[No. 136]

YEAS—79

Aiken	Fulbright	Martin
Allott	Gore	Monroney
Anderson	Green	Morse
Bartlett	Gruening	Morton
Beall	Hart	Mundt
Bennett	Hartke	Murray
Bible	Hayden	Muskie
Bridges	Hennings	Pastore
Brunsdale	Hickenlooper	Prouty
Bush	Hill	Proxmire
Byrd, W. Va.	Holland	Randolph
Cannon	Hruska	Robertson
Carroll	Jackson	Saltonstall
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Chavez	Johnston, S.C.	Scott
Church	Jordan	Smathers
Clark	Keating	Smith
Cooper	Kefauver	Sparkman
Cotton	Kuchel	Stennis
Dirksen	Lausche	Talmadge
Dworshak	Long, La.	Thurmond
Eastland	Lusk	Wiley
Ellender	McClellan	Williams, Del.
Engle	McGee	Williams, N.J.
Ervin	McNamara	Yarborough
Fong	Magnuson	
Frear	Mansfield	

NAYS—2

Douglas Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—19

Butler	Goldwater	Moss
Byrd, Va.	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Javits	Russell
Carlson	Kennedy	Symington
Case, N.J.	Kerr	Young, N. Dak.
Curtis	Long, Hawaii	
Dodd	McCarthy	

So the bill (H.R. 10743) was passed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. MUNDT conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I have prepared, giving my reasons for voting against the second supplemental appropriation bill, be printed in the RECORD just prior to the vote on the passage of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR DOUGLAS

I wish to make a statement concerning why I shall vote against the final passage of the second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1960.

This bill contains requests for additional sums, over and above the fiscal year 1960 budget estimates of approximately \$1 billion. In almost every case these requests were those of the administration and of the Budget Bureau. I was happy to see that the Senate Appropriations Committee granted only \$980 million of these requests and cut back on the requests of the administration by some \$37.9 million.

Year after year we legislate for the following fiscal year, as we did in the last session of the Congress for fiscal year 1960. Then, in the next session we find that the Budget Bureau, after taking credit for budget cuts or for holding the line against expenditures, comes in, more or less quietly, to request additional funds under the guise of "supplemental" or "deficiency" appropriations.

On the one hand they claim credit for holding the line and with the other they are almost immediately back again to ask for additional funds which either were not in the original budget at all or which were cut by the Congress.

Here is a good example. We are asked to appropriate an additional \$1.02 billion over and above the appropriations or the budget requests. This is done quietly. Then when the final tabulations are made, the administration, which initially asked for these funds, calls those of us in Congress who voted for them "budget busters" or "wild spenders" or "budget boosters."

The public should understand what goes on. The public should also realize that in almost every case, these are additional and extra funds, not initiated by the Congress, but asked for and even begged for by the administration and the Budget Bureau.

I will cast my vote against this bill to help set the record straight.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY TO MEET DURING SESSIONS OF THE SENATE FROM TODAY UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1960, AT MIDNIGHT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may meet during the sessions of the Senate up until Tuesday night, midnight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1180, House Joint Resolution 621.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by the clerk.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 621) making supplemental appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. STENNIS obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so I may ask for the yeas and nays, and we will have a rollcall shortly, if Senators will remain in the Chamber.

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the joint resolution.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I do not believe it will require over 2 minutes for me to explain this very short appropriation measure, which carries two items, one in the amount of \$23 million, which is the item agreed to by the House as a supplementary appropriation for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to be used for the Mercury project to send man into space. That is within the 1960 approved budget.

The other item is an item of \$79,000, which is a new item, for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which is to be used for the purpose—and this is within the budget—set forth on page 1 of the report, two sentences of which I shall read:

This amount is required to cover expenses chargeable to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in connection with a study group reviewing international atomic policies and programs of the United States in cooperation with organizations and agencies concerned with the atoms-for-peace program. A report to the Congress on this matter is planned by June or July of this year.

Mr. President, if there are no further explanations desired, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first committee amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 1, line 4, after the word "appropriated", to strike out "for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration".
On page 1, after line 6, to insert:

"LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

"SENATE

"Contingent Expenses of the Senate

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

"For an additional amount for 'Joint Committee on Atomic Energy', \$79,000."

At the top of page 2, to insert: "INDEPENDENT OFFICES".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] would each vote "Yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] would each vote "Yea."

The result was announced—yeas 82, nays 0, as follows:

[No. 137]

YEAS—82

Alken
Allott
Anderson
Bartlett

Beall
Bennett
Bible
Bridges

Brunsdale
Bush
Byrd, W. Va.
Cannon

Carroll	Hickenlooper	Murray
Case, S. Dak.	Hill	Muskie
Chavez	Holland	Pastore
Church	Hruska	Prouty
Clark	Jackson	Proxmire
Cooper	Johnson, Tex.	Randolph
Cotton	Johnston, S.C.	Robertson
Dirksen	Jordan	Saltonstall
Douglas	Keating	Schoeppel
Dworshak	Kefauver	Scott
Eastland	Kuchel	Smathers
Ellender	Lausche	Smith
Engle	Long, La.	Sparkman
Ervin	Lusk	Stennis
Fong	McClellan	Symington
Frear	McGee	Talmadge
Fulbright	McNamara	Thurmond
Gore	Magnuson	Wiley
Green	Mansfield	Williams, Del.
Gruening	Martin	Williams, N.J.
Hart	Monroney	Yarborough
Hartke	Morse	Young, Ohio
Hayden	Morton	
Hennings	Mundt	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—18

Butler	Dodd	Long, Hawaii
Byrd, Va.	Goldwater	McCarthy
Capehart	Humphrey	Moss
Carlson	Javits	O'Mahoney
Case, N.J.	Kennedy	Russell
Curtis	Kerr	Young, N. Dak.

So the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 621) was passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "Joint resolution making additional supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Illinois to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1139, House bill 10234, the Commerce Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 10234) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences be permitted to meet during

the sessions of the Senate on Monday and Tuesday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask that the request I made be temporarily vitiated. I recall that a certain Senator had expected to make a speech tomorrow. I shall try to get in touch with him. That fact had slipped my memory at the moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, I renew my request that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it is the plan of the leadership to have the distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] make a preliminary statement on the Commerce Department appropriation bill, dispose of any committee amendments that can be agreed to, and carry over any controversial amendments which may require a yea-and-nay vote, and to postpone the vote on final passage until Monday.

That will serve two purposes. First, any committees which may desire to meet can do so on Friday and Saturday. Secondly, it will give Senators a long weekend in order to catch up with work in their offices. It may be that in order to accommodate some of my colleagues who may wish to make speeches tomorrow, I shall ask the Senate to meet tomorrow.

However, I am prepared to assure all Senators that, so far as it is within the control of the leadership, there will be no yea-and-nay votes tomorrow, and it is planned to have any controversial amendments voted on Monday. I shall ask the Senate to remain in session late Monday, if necessary, in order to have yea-and-nay votes on controversial amendments and on final passage of the Commerce Department appropriation bill. Therefore, Senators may make their plans to be absent from the Senate on Friday and Saturday if they desire, or to be in committees during those 2 days.

STREAM POLLUTION

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, the Denver Post in its editions of Sunday, March 20, published a thorough and shocking story of water pollution in the

South Platte River, beginning at Denver and running through some of the finest farm and ranch country in the West.

The story is one to make strong men shudder. And it has counterparts in dozens of other areas throughout our Nation, a nation that has been warned repeatedly that it soon will be at the limit of its water resources.

Let me describe the course of the South Platte River, so that no Member will think this is "a uniquely local problem"—a term so badly misused by President Eisenhower in his veto message of H.R. 3610 last month.

The South Platte below Denver winds northeastward across the high plains of Colorado and joins with the North Platte in central Nebraska. The waters of the Platte course through many miles of agricultural land in Nebraska before the river merges with the Missouri just below Omaha. The Missouri then winds past parts of Iowa and Kansas to the State of Missouri, runs through that State, and joins with the Mississippi just north of St. Louis. The augmented Mississippi then touches large portions of Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

I have not recited these facts simply to give the Senate a speech about geography. The point is that these poisonous wastes in the South Platte River in Colorado can be dangerous to public health thousands of miles away.

The conservative magazine U.S. News & World Report, in an article published on February 29 of this year, cited the presence of microscopic worms in the drinking water of cities the length and breadth of our land—worms which seem capable of traveling hundreds of miles, thousands of miles in rivers, and which are immune to ordinary water treatment methods. As yet, little is known about the precise harm these micro-organisms can inflict on the human body. They constitute only one of a large group of different chemical and biological agents which get into the water we drink.

This Nation's cities are struggling to cope with the threat. Their sources of revenue are limited chiefly to the local property tax and sometimes a local sales tax. Yet they are building sewage treatment plants at an unprecedented rate under the terms of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956.

However, the U.S. Public Health Service has warned that populations are concentrating at such a rapid rate that we need to double our present pace in building new plants to treat sewage. H.R. 3610 was designed to meet the challenge. Yet the President of the United States has not only vetoed the bill; his fiscal 1961 budget calls for slashing the existing program by more than half.

We must not let it rest there. We dare not let this philosophy of a penny-pinching administration jeopardize the health of our families while it spends millions on similar projects abroad. Another bill must be passed, and passed this year.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point the Denver Post article about pollution in the South



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued April 5, 1960
For actions of April 4, 1960
86th-2d, No. 61

Accounting.....	13
Appropriations.....	7,36
Area redevelopment.....	21
Attaches.....	8
Casein.....	34
Chicory.....	2
Electrification....	6,29,31
Export control.....	12
Farm labor.....	17,26
Farm loans.....	38
Farm program.....	16
Fats and oils.....	1
Fibers.....	3
Flood relief.....	9
Food.....	42
Foreign aid.....	27,37
Forests.....	19,41
Grain storage.....	18,33
Imports.....	2,3,34,35
Information.....	10
Interest rates.....	31
Lands.....	11,22
Legislative program.....	14
Loans.....	29,38
Natural resources.....	10
Personnel.....	3,8,23
Postal rates.....	5,30,40
Prices.....	39
Property.....	3,8,24
Publications.....	13
REA.....	29,31
Research.....	42
Roads.....	25
Small business.....	43
Sugar.....	20
Surplus grain.....	32
Water pollution.....	28
Water resources.....	15
Watersheds.....	4
Wildlife.....	32
Wool.....	14

HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Dirksen introduced and discussed road authorization bill.

SENATE

1. FATS AND OILS. The Finance Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8649, to continue for 3 years the suspension of tax on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, and palm-kernel oil. p. D267
2. CHICORY. The Finance Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 9307, to continue for 2 years the suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite, with an amendment to extend the suspension of duty on crude chicory. (p. D267) The "Daily Digest" states that the committee deferred action on H. R. 9308, to extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory, and the reduction in duty on ground chicory. (p. D268)
3. FIBERS; PROPERTY. The "Daily Digest" states that the Finance Committee deferred action on the following bills: p. D268
H. R. 9861, to continue until Sept. 5, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on certain istle and tampico fibers.
H. R. 9881, to extend for two years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders.
4. WATERSHED PROJECTS. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement on the following watersheds: Vineland area tributary to Arkansas River, Colo.; White Clay, Brewery, Whiskey Creeks, Kans.; Tortugas Arroyo, N. Mex.; Huff Creek, S. C.; and Brush Creek, W. Va.; to S. Agriculture and Forestry and H. Agriculture Committees. pp. 6710, 6713

5. POSTAL RATES. Both Houses received from the Small Business Administration a report on the study of the effect of third-class bulk mail rate increases on small business and others. To Post Office and Civil Service Committees. pp. 6710, 6714
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Carroll commended the inclusion of \$250,000 in the 1961 Interior appropriation bill to be "used to study development of a coal-fired gas turbine which would increase the efficiency of utilizing coal in the generation of electric power," and stated that such research would aid REA co-ops in Colorado in the future development of generating and transmission facilities. pp. 6768-9

HOUSE

7. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 10743. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 6675
8. PERSONNEL; PROPERTY. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 8074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches for a maximum of 4 years in the U. S. without grade reduction. p. 6676
Passed, as reported H. R. 10978, to provide for the settlement of claims against the U. S. by members of the uniformed services and civilian officers and employees of the U. S. for damage to, or loss of, personal property incident to their service. p. 6679
9. FLOOD RELIEF. Passed as reported H. R. 5726, for the relief of Hood County, Tex., a flood relief disaster area. p. 6676
10. NATURAL RESOURCES; INFORMATION. Passed with amendment S. 1185, to provide for the preservation of historical and archeological data on public and other lands (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be lost as a result of the construction of a dam. p. 6678
11. LANDS. Passed as reported, H. R. 9142, to provide for the payment of claims of persons who conveyed lands to the U. S. as a basis for lieu selections under the Act of June 4, 1897, and who have not heretofore received the lieu selection or a reconveyance of their lands. pp. 6679-80
Passed over, at the request of Rep. Hechler, H. R. 8567, to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo. p. 6681
12. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed under suspension of rules, H. R. 10550, to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for two additional years. p. 6681
13. PUBLICATIONS. Received from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of Interior, a draft of proposed legislation "to provide agencies of the Government of the U. S. with the authority to pay in advance for required publications."
Referred to Government Operations Committee. p. 6710
14. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert stated that later in the week the House will consider H. R. 9322, to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool. p. 6696



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 106

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1960

No. 61

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Dick L. Van Halsema, Christian Reformed Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., offered the following prayer:

Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth (Psalm 124: 8).

Almighty God, by whose power the heaven and earth were made, by whose pleasure this people became a nation, and by whose providence we have been preserved until this day.

We worship Thee for Thy greatness, we praise Thee for Thy goodness, and thank Thee for Thy mercies;

We confess that we are not worthy of Thy favor, not deserving of Thy presence. Yet, in the name of Thy Son we make our needs known:

Bless each Member of this House—the Speaker and every Representative and all who assist them;

Grant them health, that they may be strong for the demands of duty.

Give them wisdom, that they may distinguish between the true and false, the important and expedient.

Free them today, both in committee and in this Chamber, from all other pressures than the pressure of Thy will.

And in these days of danger from within and from without, grant these men and women the perfect peace of those whose mind is fixed on Thee.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 31, 1960, was read and approved.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL 1960—APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. THOMAS, Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. CANNON, Mr. JENSEN, and Mr. TABER.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk, which was read:

APRIL 4, 1960.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to the authority granted on March 31, 1960, the Clerk received from the Secretary of the Senate on April 1, 1960, the following message:

That the Senate agree to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10233) entitled "An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes"; and

That the Senate recede from its amendment No. 1 to the above-entitled bill.

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

HOUSE BILL ENROLLED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had, on April 1, 1960, examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7456. An act to extend until July 1, 1960, the suspension of duty on imports of casein.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on Thursday, March 31, 1960, he did on April 1, 1960, sign the following enrolled bill of the House:

H.R. 7456. An act to extend until July 1, 1960, the suspension of duty on imports of casein.

HOO W. YUEY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2310) for the relief of Hoo W. Yuey, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, notwithstanding the provisions of an Act providing for the barring of claims against the United States (54 Stat. 1061), to accept and consider any claim filed on his own behalf by Hoo W. Yuey for the return of \$704 which was deducted from his Army pay as his contribution to a family allowance payable to his dependents but which was not in fact paid to such dependents and also any claim filed on behalf of his dependent children for the portions of the family allowance contributed by the Government which would have been payable on their behalf but which was not in fact paid, such claim or claims to be filed within 1 year after the enactment of this Act."

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act for the relief of Hoo W. Yuey and his dependent children".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARTHUR E. COLLINS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4826) for the relief of Arthur E. Collins, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and ask for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LANE, DONOHUE, and HENDERSON.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be properly spelled in the permanent RECORD on rollcall No. 38, dated March 29, 1960.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of March 30, 1960, as follows: Page 6491, column 1, the following paragraph after the word "life" and period, the last word in paragraph 8:

She talked about death many times with her friend of 50 years, Louise deKoven Bowen. She contemplated death as analogous to birth; that is only a change of form; that like birth it brings us into a higher and more perfect state of existence. As an entrance into a state of freedom of the soul, whose powers will be infinitely expanded into loftier and nobler ideas, better able to study the truths of life. She had no fear of death—her great curiosity about it and high spiritual acceptance of Christ's teachings in her life's work fortified her with Christian hope that death meant a new chance, a new experience—releasing the soul to the enjoyment of heavenly bliss—blessed by our Saviour. The pallor of death she felt does not becloud the good spirit with seizures of terror.

And on page 6490, column 1, the following paragraph after the word "place" and period, the last word in paragraph 2, also add:

In this new field came many who contributed so much to the renown of Hull House throughout the world. The careers of Harriet Vitum, Lillian Wald, Mary McDowell, Mr. Butler, who donated the Art Museum building; and above all in the early days of Hull House the contributions and services by Grace Abbott and her sister, school chums of our beloved Jane.

She was godmother of the Children's Bureau, which was the first effort on the part of the Government in the social work field. The first Bureau Chief, Julia Lathrop, and the second Bureau Chief, Grace Abbott, were residents of Hull House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE

The Clerk called the first bill (H.R. 57) to require pilots on certain vessels navigating U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be stricken from the calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL SHIP MORTGAGE INSURANCE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 107) to amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to Federal ship mortgage insurance, in order to include floating drydocks under the definition of the term "vessel" in such title.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be stricken from the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURAL ATTACHE ROTATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8074) to amend section 602 of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HUBBELL TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7279) to authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

HOOD COUNTY, TEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5726) for the relief of Hood County, Tex.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Commissioners Court of Hood County, Texas, the sum of \$10,279. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the Commissioners Court resulting from flood damages during the period April 19, 1957, to April 27, 1957, for which application was not timely filed under administrative agreement between the State of Texas and the executive branch of the United States as a result of the President's declaration of this area as a disaster area under the provisions of Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, as amended: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 4, strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FORD CITY, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5850) for the relief of the borough of Ford City, Pa.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION WEEK

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 602, authorizing the President to proclaim henceforth the week in May of each year in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas transportation has changed the United States from a wilderness to a rich homeland and brought the shores of the Atlantic seaboard close to the waters of the Pacific and is even today by land, by water, and in the air knitting the United States more firmly into one Nation indivisible; and

Whereas transportation has given the farmer a market in the city for his products and the city worker an outlet in the country for the goods he has manufactured; and

Whereas a prosperous and efficient transportation industry is vital to the defense of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is requested and authorized to officially proclaim that henceforth the week in May of each year in which falls the third Friday of that month shall be designated as National Transportation Week, during which the people of the United States are invited to observe such period, with appropriate ceremonies and activities, as a tribute to the men and women who, night and day, move goods and people throughout our land.

Strike out the "whereas" clauses.

Page 2, line 4, strike out the word "henceforth".

Page 2, line 5, strike out "each year" and insert in lieu thereof "1960".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill authorizing the President to proclaim the week in May of 1960 in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued April 6, 1960
For actions of April 5, 1960
86th-2d, No. 62

Appropriations.....1		
Buildings.....3		
Chicory.....7		
Cotton.....20		
Electrification.....9		
Farm labor.....17		
Farm program.....11		
Fats and oils.....7		
Flood control.....4	Meat imports.....12	Sugar.....16
Food.....19	Mutual security.....2	Surplus property.....26
Foreign aid.....2,19	Natural resources.....18	Tobacco.....5,16
Forestry.....8	Personnel.....10,25	Transportation.....6
Freight rates.....5	Postal rates.....24	Urban development.....15
Imports.....7,12	Rice.....27	Vegetables.....14
Library services.....1	Soil bank.....21	Wheat.....13,22
Marketing quotas.....27	Subsidies.....6,23	Wilderness.....8

HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. House committee voted to report mutual security authorization bill. Sens. Hickenlooper, Lausche, and Dirksen introduced and Sen. Hickenlooper discussed wheat bill and bill to expand conservation reserve program. Rep. Jones, Ala., introduced and discussed bill to provide minimum support level for 1961 cotton crop.

HOUSE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Received the conference report on this bill H. R. 10743 (H. Rept. 1452). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the action of the conferees on items relating to this Department. The conference report also provides \$131,000 for library services to rural areas. pp. 6860-1
2. MUTUAL SECURITY. The Foreign Affairs Committee voted to report, (but did not actually report) H. R. 11510, the mutual security authorization bill. p. D273
3. BUILDINGS. Received from the Chairman of the Public Works Committee a notification of committee approval of a number of public building alteration and repair projects, including USDA buildings in the District of Columbia. p. 6855
4. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Smith, Miss., urged the House Appropriations Committee to continue to ignore the administration's policy of "no new starts" in the field of flood control, citing the floods in the upper Mississippi valley as proof of need for these projects. p. 6855

5. TOBACCO. Rep. Bonner cited a Journal of Commerce item regarding a possible reduction in the 30% ad valorem tariff imposed on U. S. tobacco by the European Common Market as "encouraging," and called for a stabilization of ocean freight rates whose recent fluctuations have added an additional "gamble" in the disposal of agricultural commodities, particularly tobacco. p. 6863
6. TRANSPORTATION; SUBSIDIES. Rep. Mack urged opposition to renewal of paying subsidies to large airlines stating that that practice "eliminates any economic penalty for operation of unnecessary routes" and is an "unnecessary burden" on the taxpayer. p. 6864

SENATE

7. FATS AND OILS; CHICORY; TANNING EXTRACTS. The Finance Committee reported the following bills: p. 6779
 - H. R. 8649, without amendment, to continue for 3 years the suspension of tax on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, and palm-kernel oil (S. Rept. 1233).
 - H. R. 9307, with amendment, to extend the suspension of duty on crude chicory (S. Rept. 1235).
 - H. R. 9820, without amendment, to extend for three years the period during which tanning extracts, including certain extracts, decoctions, and preparations which are suitable for use for tanning, may be imported free of duty (S. Rept. 1234).
8. WILDERNESS AREAS; FORESTRY. Sen. Kuchel urged the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to report a bill to create a national wilderness preservation system so that the Senate may "pass it here in time for similar action in the House of Representatives," and inserted several articles and letters supporting enactment of such legislation. pp. 6782-5
9. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sens. Murray and Clark inserted several letters and statements paying tribute to the late Morris L. Cooke, first administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration. pp. 6808-15

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray stating that automation through the use of electronic data processing equipment and related electronic devices is "one of the most important developments affecting the future of Federal employees," and inserting an article on this subject. pp. A2990-1
 - Extension of remarks of Rep. Dingell inserting an article discussing conflict of interests cases among Federal employees which have "come to light" due to congressional hearings, including mention of two employees of this Department. pp. A3016-7
11. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Dague inserted an article, "Benson Defended On Farm Policies." p. A2992
12. MEAT IMPORTS. Rep. Dorn inserted 2 articles, "Cattlemen Fear Imports Will Slash Beef Prices," and "Are You Jumpy These Days? Kangaroo Meat Found In Pennsylvania." pp. A2999-3000, A3013
13. WHEAT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Breeding inserting "Wheatland" a choral symphony written and composed at the suggestion of Kansas wheat producers. pp. A3001-3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960

Item	Budget Estimates	Conference Report	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), Act Compared with Budget Estimates
Commodity Stabilization Service:			
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas:			
To permit partial measurement of the 1960 crop of upland cotton acreage	\$1,666,800:	\$1,400,000:	-\$266,800
Commodity Credit Corporation:			
Restoration of capital impairment	675,000,000:	675,000,000:	- - -
Limitation on administrative expenses:			
To meet an estimated increase in the volume of price support activities	[800,000]:	[400,000]:	[-400,000]:
Forest Service:			
Forest protection and utilization:			
Forest land management:			
For fighting forest fires	21,000,000:	20,450,000:	-550,000
Total, Department of Agriculture	697,666,800:	696,850,000:	-816,800

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1960

APRIL 5, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10743]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 10, 18, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, and 43.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 7, 9, 11, 12, 17, 26, 32, 41, and 44, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$142,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$80,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$17,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$550,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,025,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 6, 8, 15, 19, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 45.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON YOUNG,
KARL MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$1,400,000 for the Commodity Stabilization Service for acreage allotments and marketing quotas instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,666,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$675,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation for restoration of capital impairment as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$24,000,000 for Maritime Activities for operating-differential subsidies instead of \$16,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$2,750,000 for the Department of the Army for rivers and harbors and flood control operation and maintenance instead of \$2,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$36,000 for the Fire Department as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 9: Inserts language proposed by the Senate to finance \$38,000 of the increased cost of utility services from the water fund.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 10: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$7,362,000 for payments to school districts for fiscal year 1959.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$22,343,000 for payments to school districts for fiscal year 1960 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,330,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$131,000 for grants for library services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$142,500 for the Public Health Service for communicable disease activities instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$160,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$80,000 for sanitary engineering activities instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed is for the Colorado River Basin enforcement investigation.

Amendment No. 15: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$200,000 for Indian health activities instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for the Social Security Administration for grants to States for public assistance as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,500,000 as proposed by the House.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 18: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$3,000,000 for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$1,650,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency for urban planning grants instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$17,500,000 for capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal instead of \$35,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$550,000 for the National Labor Relations Board for salaries and expenses instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$100,000 for the U.S. Information Agency for Spanish-language radio broadcasts to cultivate friendship with the people of Cuba. The conferees agree that this proposal should receive careful consideration in the executive branch and, if so decided, can be implemented with funds presently unobligated under the regular appropriation for salaries and expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$2,450,000 for the Bureau of Land Management for management of lands and resources as proposed by the House instead of \$2,860,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$310,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for resources management as proposed by the House instead of \$360,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$735,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$125,000 for the National Park Service for management and protection as proposed by the House instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$3,135,000 for the National Park Service for construction as proposed by the House instead of \$4,982,300 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$200,000 for salaries and expenses of U.S. attorneys and marshals as proposed by the House instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$300,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service for salaries and expenses instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$1,025,000 for labor-management reporting and disclosure activities instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 32: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 33 through 40, inclusive: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$12,000 for the Architect of the Capitol for Senate Office Buildings as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$300,000 for administration of foreign affairs for salaries and expenses instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House and \$395,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$220,000 for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico. The conferees gave the matter careful consideration and recommend that it be further reviewed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for the Bureau of the Public Debt as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 45: Reported in disagreement.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Clara Young, Bronx, New York, the sum of \$500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Clara Young against the United States for refund of the amount of a departure bond deposited by her on behalf of the alien Hermina Vidor. Such bond was declared breached, and the amount thereof forfeited, because of the failure of such alien to depart from the United States on the date prescribed for her departure: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICHARD SCHOENFELDER AND LIDWINA S. WAGNER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8457) for the relief of Richard Schoenfelder and Lidwina S. Wagner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 33 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 App. U.S.C. 33), with respect to the filing of claims and the institution of suits for the return of property or any interest therein pursuant to section 9 or 32 of such Act (50 App. U.S.C. 9 or 32), Richard Schoenfelder, a United States citizen, and Lidwina S. Wagner, a British national, both residing in Chile, may, within six months after the enactment of this Act, file a claim for the return of certain property, namely, their interests under the trust established by an agreement between Mathilde Bauer, late of the United States, and Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, New Jersey, trustee, under date of March 8, 1933, and supplemental amendatory agreements, the title to their interests having been acquired by the United States under the Trading With the Enemy Act by vesting order Numbered 12870 of the Office of Alien Property; and that claim shall be considered on its merits in accordance with the remaining provisions of that Act. If no such return is made within a period of sixty days after the filing of such claim, the said Richard Schoenfelder and Lidwina S. Wagner shall be entitled, within one year of the expiration of such period, to institute suit pursuant to section 9 of such Act (50 App. U.S.C. 9) for the return of such property.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOCK FOOK LEONG

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9043) for the relief of Mock Fook Leong.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

MRS. ICILE HELEN HINMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9751) for the relief of Mrs. Icile Helen Hinman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mrs. Icile Helen Hinman, Arlington, Virginia, widow of Lloyd J. Hinman, shall be held and considered to be the widow of the said Lloyd J. Hinman within the meaning of section 4(b) of the Civil Services Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, from and after the time of his retirement under such Act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1 line 3, following "That" insert: "notwithstanding the restriction on the use of the retirement fund imposed by the paragraph headed "Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund" in section 107 of title I of the Act of August 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 1064)."

Page 1, line 6, strike "Services" and insert "Service"

Page 1, line 7, following "1930," insert "as amended,".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES F. RICHIE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10564) for the relief of 2d Lt. James F. Richie.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Second Lieutenant James F. Richie, O5405212, United States Army, the sum of \$932.75, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the loss sustained by the said Second Lieutenant James F. Richie as the result of damage to and destruction of his personal property in the warehouse of Greyvan Lines, Incorporated, Fayetteville, North Carolina, by a fire which occurred on August 23, 1959: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH DAKOTA, MASONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8417) for the relief of Grand Lodge of North Dakota, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Grand Lodge of North Dakota, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the sum of \$1,155.26. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of such lodge against the United States for refund of customs duties which were assessed on Masonic jewels, consisting of insignia or emblems composed of metal and other material, imported from Canada and paid by such Grand Lodge of North Dakota, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, on June 10 and 12, 1959. Such Masonic jewels, consisting of insignia or emblems composed of metal and other material, were denied free entry in spite of the fact that they were of the type granted duty-free status by paragraph 1773 of the Tariff Act of 1930: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, lines 7 and 8: Strike "in excess of 10 per centum thereof".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEIRS OF FRANK L. WILHELM

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3122) directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a homestead patent to the heirs of Frank L. Wilhelm.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to issue a patent conveying to the heirs of Frank L. Wilhelm, deceased, a fee simple title for the land and minerals included in homestead entry Cheyenne 043849, comprising lots 3, 4, section 7; lot 1, northeast quarter northwest quarter section 18; township 57 north, range 9 west, sixth principal meridian, Wyoming, on the basis of rights earned by compliance with the homestead laws effective January 17, 1929.

SEC. 2. Upon issuance of a patent pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the owners of such patent shall be substituted for the United States as lessor under oil and gas lease Cheyenne 067759 issued as of January 1, 1946, to Dorothy Atwood Fox, insofar as said lease covers land included in said patent, effective as of the date of approval of this Act.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in section 1 or 2 of this Act shall prejudice determination by the Court of Claims, in accordance with the law in effect prior to enactment of this Act, of any claim of right by the heirs of Frank L. Wilhelm to have paid to them moneys which have heretofore accrued or been paid to the United States under oil and gas lease Cheyenne 067759, and said court is hereby authorized, notwithstanding lapse of time, to hear, determine, and render judgment in any such suit that may be brought within one year from the date of this Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN E. AND MRS. CAROLINE ALMEIDA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4428) for the relief of Staff Sergeant John E. and Mrs. Caroline Almeida.

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

PATRICIA CROUSE BREDEE

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return for immediate consideration to Calendar No. 377, the bill (S. 231) for the relief of Patricia Crouse Bredee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the immigration and nationality laws, Patricia Crouse Bredee shall be held and considered to have resided in and to have been physically present in the United States for a period of five years after she had attained the age of sixteen years.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANGELA D'AGATA NICOLOSI

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return for immediate consideration to Calendar No. 424,

the bill (H.R. 1543) for the relief of Angela D'Agata Nicolosi.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Angela D'Agata Nicolosi, who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of section 401(e) of the Nationality Act of 1940, may be naturalized by taking prior to one year after the effective date of this Act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the oaths prescribed by section 337 of the said Act. From and after naturalization under this Act, the said Angela D'Agata Nicolosi shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H.R. 10743, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1452)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 10, 18, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, and 43.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 7, 9, 11, 12, 17, 26, 32, 41, and 44, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$24,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$142,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$80,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$550,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,025,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 6, 8, 15, 19, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 45.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON YOUNG,
KARL MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$1,400,000 for the Commodity Stabilization Service for acreage allotments and marketing quotas instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,666,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$675,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation for restoration of capital impairment as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$24,000,000 for Maritime activities for operating-differential subsidies instead of \$16,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 5: Appropriate \$2,750,000 for the Department of the Army for rivers and harbors and flood control operation and maintenance instead of \$2,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$36,000 for the Fire Department as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 9: Inserts language proposed by the Senate to finance \$38,000 of the increased cost of utility services from the water fund.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 10: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$7,362,000 for payments to school districts for fiscal year 1959.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$22,343,000 for payments to school districts for fiscal year 1960 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,330,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$131,000 for grants for library services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$142,500 for the Public Health Service for communicable disease activities instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$160,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$80,000 for sanitary engineering activities instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed is for the Colorado River Basin enforcement investigation.

Amendment No. 15: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$200,000 for Indian health activities instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for the Social Security Administration for grants to States for public assistance as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,500,000 as proposed by the House.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 18: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$3,000,000 for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$1,650,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency for urban planning grants instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$17,500,000 for capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal instead of \$35,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$550,000 for the National Labor Relations Board for salaries and expenses instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$100,000 for the United States Information Agency for Spanish language radio broadcasts to cultivate friendship with the people of Cuba. The conferees agree that this proposal should receive careful consideration in the executive branch and if so decided can be implemented with funds presently unobligated under the regular appropriation for salaries and expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$2,450,000 for the Bureau of Land Management for management of lands and resources as proposed by the House instead of \$2,860,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$310,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for resources management as proposed by the House instead of \$360,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$735,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$125,000 for the National Park Service for management and protection as proposed by the House instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$3,135,000 for the National Park Service for construction as proposed by the House instead of \$4,932,300 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$200,000 for salaries and expenses of United States attorneys and marshals as proposed by the House instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$300,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service for salaries and expenses instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$1,025,000 for labor-management reporting and disclosure activities instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 32: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 33 through 40, inclusive: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$12,000 for the Architect of the Capitol for Senate Office Buildings as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$300,000 for Administration of Foreign Affairs for salaries and expenses instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House and \$395,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$220,000 for the Inter-

national Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico. The conferees gave the matter careful consideration and recommend that it be further reviewed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for the Bureau of the Public Debt as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 45: Reported in disagreement.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

U.S. MERCHANT VESSEL AND WATERFRONT SECURITY ACT OF 1960

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I have just introduced a bill providing that no individual who willfully fails or refuses to answer or falsely answers certain questions relating to Communist activities, when summoned to appear before certain Federal agencies, shall be employed on any merchant vessel of the United States or within certain waterfront facilities in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, in Parker against Lester, decided October 26, 1955, and in Graham against Richmond, decided November 5, 1959, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, respectively, following a series of decisions by the Supreme Court, for all practical purposes ruled invalid the entire security screening procedures administered by the U.S. Coast Guard. Prior to these decisions, under the merchant marine screening program which had been authorized by law in 1950, the U.S. Coast Guard had screened off over 1,800 seamen from merchant vessels. Since these Court decisions, over 300 of the seamen who had been screened off have procured seamen's documents. Just a day or so ago I noticed in the press an account to the effect that all of the seamen who have been screened off merchant vessels will now become eligible for seamen's papers. In other words, our entire seamen security program has been destroyed.

The bill which I have just introduced is a companion to the Federal Employee Communist Activities Testimony Act of 1960 which I have likewise introduced today. It follows the same general pattern and is based on similar legal principles.

I expect to press for early consideration and enactment of both of these measures.

The text of the bill follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "United States Merchant Vessel and Waterfront Security Act of 1960."

SEC. 2. The Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 989) is amended by

inserting, immediately preceding section 4 thereof, the following new section:

"EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AT WATERFRONT FACILITIES AND ABOARD MERCHANT VESSELS OF UNITED STATES"

"SEC. 3B. (a) No individual who willfully fails or refuses to appear before any Federal agency, when subpoenaed or ordered to appear, or to answer under oath before such Federal agency any question concerning—

"(1) the membership of such individual, or any other individual, in the Communist Party,

"(2) the activities of such individual, or any other individual, as a member of the Communist Party, or

"(3) the participation of such individual, or any other individual, in activities conducted by or under the direction of the Communist Party or any member thereof,

shall be employed in any capacity aboard any merchant vessel of the United States or within any waterfront facility in the United States. The prohibition against employment contained in the first sentence of this subsection shall also apply with respect to any individual who commits perjury in answering any question referred to in such first sentence.

"(b) The President of the United States shall institute such measures and issue such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this section and, for such purpose, he may utilize such departments, agencies, officers, and instrumentalities of the United States as he may deem appropriate.

"(c) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'waterfront facility' means all piers, wharves, docks, and similar structures to which vessels may be secured, buildings on such structures or contiguous to such structures, and equipment and materials on such structures or in such buildings;

"(2) the term 'United States', when used in a territorial sense, includes all places and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

"(3) the term 'Communist Party' means the Communist Party of the United States, or any successors of such party regardless of the assumed name, whose object or purpose is to overthrow the Government of the United States, or the government of any State, District, Commonwealth, or possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein by force and violence, and includes subsidiary organizations of such party; and

"(4) the term 'Federal agency' means any department, independent establishment, or other agency or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government of the United States, and any congressional committee or subcommittee."

STABILIZING COTTON PRICE SUPPORT FOR THE 1961 CROP

(Mr. JONES of Alabama (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Mississippi) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced in the House a bill to stabilize cotton price support for the 1961 crop.

Two years ago, we were faced with the possibility that Secretary Benson would lower the national cotton allotment from over 17 million acres in 1958 to about 14 million acres for 1959. To avoid this situation, the Congress passed the Agricultural Act of 1958, fixing the minimum level of the national cotton allotted acreage for any year at 16.3 mil-

lion acres. In the same act were price support provisions considered necessary to satisfy the many cotton industry groups and producing areas. The time is now approaching when some of these provision will take effect with respect to the 1961 crop. As I understand them, it is clear that these provisions of the 1958 act authorize reductions in the price of cotton far beyond that which farmers can reasonably be expected to absorb. Furthermore, the allotment acreage for 1961 may well be reduced more than a million acres from 1960. If so, this would be the lowest cotton allotment in the 27-year history of the crop control programs.

Price support has been reduced from 90 percent of parity in 1955 to 75 percent of parity for 1960 crop choice A cotton. Present law would let the Secretary next year set price support for 1961 cotton at as little as 70 percent of parity and would require him to shift the price support base from middling seven-eighths-inch cotton to average of the crop cotton. Dropping the support price to 70 percent would mean a reduction of \$9 or \$10 a bale for cotton, and changing the middling base would mean a further reduction to farmers of \$4 or \$5 a bale. And this is not all; in 1962 the Secretary could lower support to 65 percent of parity.

Per acre yields of cotton have moved up sharply in recent years and we are now producing a bale an acre on land formerly yielding 20 pounds or less. But the cost of producing a crop has even run ahead of this progress in production methods, and the cost spiral continues upward. We cannot permit the provisions of current law to take effect under conditions farmers are now facing. Our cotton farmers cannot spend more to make a crop in 1961 than in 1960 and take \$12 to \$15 less a bale for it. Not only they, but the entire economy of the cotton area and of the Nation will suffer from such an unrealistic program for this great agricultural commodity.

This bill, I have introduced today, is in the nature of emergency legislation. It will provide a floor of 75 percent of parity for the 1961 crop and will postpone until 1962 the change in the price support base. Passage of this bill will protect our cotton farmers from ruinous prices for the 1961 crop and permit needed program changes to be made after thorough study during the next session.

I invite the careful study and support of this bill by my colleagues. Surely, we need this much protective legislation for our next year's cotton crop, and I fervently hope that we can enact this bill into law before adjournment.

BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS

(Mr. KASTENMEIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report to the Congress a disturbing chronology of events. Last

September 3, I introduced in the House a resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 433, which would reaffirm American policy never to use biological and chemical weapons unless they are first used against us.

That resolution was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. On September 7 the committee requested the opinion of the State Department on the resolution. On September 15 the State Department acknowledged the receipt of the request. From that day to this, the committee has not heard further from the State Department concerning my resolution against first use of chemical and biological weapons.

Perhaps this delay of 7 months might not be considered terribly unusual, but there is one special factor in this case: On January 13 the President himself stated that his own instinct would be against starting such a thing as biological or chemical attack first. The precise wording of the press-conference question and answer follow:

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS CONFERENCE, JANUARY 13, 1960

Ronald W. May, Capital Times, Madison, Wis.: "Mr. President, Representative KASTENMEIER, of Wisconsin, has suggested that there might be a change in our traditional policy of not using chemical, germ, or poison gas warfare first. He said that Army people have tried to—indicated that they believe that maybe we should change our policy and use these first either in a large or even in a small war. Is this true?"

Answer: "I will say this: No such official suggestion has been made to me and so far as my own instinct is concerned is to not start such a thing as that first."

It might be presumed that once the President had spoken, the State Department could arrive rather quickly at a formal opinion on the no-first-use resolution. Yet no such opinion has been received. Naturally, questions immediately arise as to the reasons for this failure to report.

Is it possible that there are differences between the State Department and other departments on whether the United States should use gas and germ weapons before an enemy uses them? Are there perhaps even disagreements within particular departments on this issue? I do not know. I do not know what effect such differences of opinion would have or ought properly to have, once the President has expressed his opinion.

But I do know that this enormous delay in presenting a report to the Foreign Affairs Committee of this House is delaying the consideration by the committee and by Congress of this crucial moral and philosophical question, involving the world image of the United States. The weapons that are involved are more and more being discussed as the next dread possibilities in the worldwide arsenals of mass annihilation. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it behooves the Congress and the American people to begin serious discussions of how to deal with this deadly possibility, and the executive departments should be willing to aid such discussions by providing prompt reports. I call upon the President to direct that a report now be filed, in order to give effect to his January 13 statement.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued April 7, 1960
For actions of April 6, 1960
86th-2d, No. 63

Accounting.....7	Labeling.....27	Public Law 480.....19
Appropriations.....9	Lands.....26	Reports.....11
Area redevelopment.....4	Nominations.....3	Roads.....14
Conservation.....18	Personnel.....2,24	Saline water.....16
Expenditures.....20	Pesticides.....21	Subsidies.....20
Farm program.....3,17	Postal rates.....29	Sugar.....13
Foreign trade.....5	Poultry.....22	Surplus commodities..23,30
Forests.....26	Property.....12,26	Watersheds.....1,10,25
Hawaii.....15,28	Publications.....7	Wheat.....6,19

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee voted to report bill to expand authority to make additional loans for watershed protection. Rep. McGovern introduced and discussed bill to increase distribution of surplus commodities to needy.

SENATE

1. WATERSHED PROJECTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 4781, to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act applicable to the 11 major watershed projects included in the watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. p. D277
The "Daily Digest" states that the committee "approved nine watershed projects in Mississippi, Tennessee, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, and Virginia." p. D277
2. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to include "any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture assigned to perform investigative, inspection or law enforcement functions" under the law which makes it a Federal offense to assault, threaten, etc., certain Federal personnel in connection with the performance of their duties; to Judiciary Committee. pp. 6868, 6960

3. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Hickenlooper inserted the address of Sen. Morton at the annual Iowa Republican finance dinner in which he discussed the farm situation and expressed hope that the "Democratic Congress will come forward with constructive farm legislation which would meet the standards outlined by the President" in his farm message. pp. 6921-4
Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring the "enactment of self-help legislation to authorize poultry stabilization and marketing programs and legislation to further family farm development and stabilize such farm income." p. 6868
4. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Received a resolution from the General Court of Mass. urging Congress "to give early and favorable consideration to the passage of a Federal area redevelopment act." p. 6871
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Dworshak criticized a proposal of the State Department for "\$900,000 to send delegates to an International Tariff Conference at Geneva," contended that U. S. exports are decreasing and imports increasing, and stated that "It is a debatable question whether there are any advantages for the United States involved in these international negotiations." pp. 6878-9
6. WHEAT. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee agreed "to conclude wheat hearings on April 20 and 21." p. D277
7. PUBLICATIONS; ACCOUNTING. Received from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior a proposed bill "to provide agencies of the Government of the United States with authority to pay in advance for required publications"; to Government Operations Committee. p. 6868
8. NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of Malcolm M. Willey to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation. p. 6934

HOUSE

9. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill H. R. 10743, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 6937-9). For items of interest to this Department see Digest 62.
10. WATERSHED PROJECTS. Received from the Chairman, House Agriculture Committee, notification of the Committee's approval of watershed projects in Miss., Neb., N. Y., N. D., Tenn., and Va. p. 6935
11. REPORTS. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 899, to provide for the discontinuance of certain reports now required by law to be submitted to Congress, including reports of this Department. (H. Rept. 1456) p. 6960
12. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9983, to extend for two years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments. p. 6960 (H. Rept. 1457)
13. SUGAR. Rep. Flood urged Congressional support for increasing the Philippine sugar quota. pp. 6957-8
14. ROADS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10495, to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1962

initiative, as well as the principles on which the political organization of the hemisphere is founded, are true; if your own experts and those of the United Nations are right, then in 10, or 15, or 20 years, provided that the Latin American countries have been greatly boosted with foreign capital, the whole hemisphere will, by its very prosperity, be proof against any attempt to reduce it to anarchy with a view to favoring the domination of alien politics. It is equally certain that these countries will then be able to pay back loans extended to them for this purpose.

Without such aid the lag in our economic development would ominously falter toward paralysis—but not before millions of beings without schools, without hospitals, without industries enough to create employment, without sufficient food, without land and, worse than all, without hope have repudiated their democratic leading classes and taken leap after leap in the dark. Each of those leaps, like your historic cannon shot, would be heard around the world, and here, louder than anywhere else.

The admiration, affection, and gratitude I have for your people compel me to show you with unsparing clarity the plight of Latin America as I see it. But I also want to make it quite clear that I do not consider you bound to help in the economic development of any part of the world—even the nearest to your frontiers and your sympathies. We in Latin America do not think ourselves entitled to claim your collaboration in our economic development, even though this has been your way of promoting your international policies and ours in other regions in dire peril. Our situation is not one of unilateral rights and obligations. But it so happens that we need to purchase a decisive stake in the material civilization of the West, so that this civilization may not wholly perish from our countries through frustration, through impotence, through desperation. We are unable to buy it outright from those who own it—that is, from you—in your own currency. We can neither solicit nor accept a gift without retribution; we will neither beseech nor receive aid from you without restitution to the American taxpayer, for such an action on our part, even were it possible, would engender only bitterness, resentment, mistrust, and irritation in the popular relations between North and South.

So far as I am aware, the people of Latin America, with perhaps a solitary exception, have asked for nothing but credit for their economic development. [Applause.] But this must be a high operation of reciprocal confidence in a great common destiny, and an act of faith, on your part and on ours, in the political, economic, and social principles that we share. It cannot be, then, an operation subject to the all-too-rigid tests and the common standards of ordinary banking and private business. On this occasion neither you nor we can run the risk of discovering when we agree to do something that it is too late or too little. The pan-American operation that our States have been proposing is remunerative, sure, and clear. But it is fundamentally

a political act which cannot be judged by traditional banking criteria. No doubt there are better deals and better investments than the economic development of a backward part of the world. But it is a political function of the State to decide on the priority of this enterprise.

I am well aware that this message of mine, if it is at all worthy of consideration, could be delivered in no fitter place than this admirable Congress of the United States, where there is reflected without hindrance or deceit the public opinion of a great and friendly nation.

I wish to say, too, that if I speak like this I do not do so merely on my own initiative or by a mandate of my people. Nearly every day I receive in the Presidential House in Colombia visits from fellow citizens of yours, Senators and Congressmen, public functionaries, professional men, university men, businessmen, trade-union leaders, and all of them, with some perplexity, with a sincere desire to find out the truth, and with the noblest spirit of inter-American fraternity, ask the same question: "What must we, what can we do for Latin America?" To all of them I have given the same answer, and they have asked me to repeat it from the highest tribune of your Nation: Help those people to come forth from their backwardness by lending them the goods and capital they need. You will thus enable them to leave behind them the last stage of their underdevelopment. But give them this help before their backwardness becomes a retreat, a rout, a historical disaster.

I have never, outside of my own country, felt more honored and more responsible for each word I say than at this solemn moment when I am being listened to by those who, in either House, belong to that institution which has decided the history of the United States and, at times, of humanity. Let me say, however, that you have not been listening merely to the voice of a citizen of the hemisphere; you have heard another voice, one that has the right and the credentials to be listened to in the unsullied forum of liberty—the voice of my country, Colombia, a free people, governed by institutions that have their origin in Philadelphia. This is the voice of a people who have followed your finest examples and who profess for your Nation an undeviating friendship tested by historical difficulties which no longer exist. It is, then, the voice of a friendship proven in our time by a long, respectful, rewarding, and reciprocal collaboration, which I hope and trust will continue without impairment into the future. [Applause, the Members rising.]

At 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m., His Excellency the President of Colombia, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Chamber.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purposes of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.) the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS DURING RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 497, Rept. No. 1456) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10474) to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 5, 1960.)

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 3, line 6, insert the following:

"STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

"For an additional amount for 'State marine schools', \$20,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from '\$150,000' to '\$170,000.'"

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 3, line 6, insert the following:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

"For an additional amount for 'State marine schools', \$15,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from '\$150,000' to '\$165,000.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: On page 4, line 16, insert the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"For an additional amount for 'Department of General Administration', \$20,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 4, line 23, insert the following:

"PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

"For pay increases and related retirement cost for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which said employees are properly payable, \$284,000, of which \$19,000 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$35,500 from the water fund, and \$21,500 from the sanitary sewage works fund."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$284,000 named in said amendment insert "\$270,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 8, line 1, insert the following:

"HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

"The limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. ch. 7), is increased from '\$2,167,000' to '\$2,367,000.'"

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 15, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$2,367,000 named in said amendment insert "\$2,267,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: Page 9, line 14, insert the following:

"FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses

"The limitation, established by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available under this head for travel expenses of employees during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$10,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 19, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$10,000 named in said amendment insert "\$7,500".

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments of the Senate numbered 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 16, line 9, insert: "For payment to Emma Langer Schaeffer, Lydia Langer Irwin, Mary Langer Gokey and Cornelia Langer Noland, daughters of William Langer, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota, \$22,500."

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 16, line 13, insert: "For payment to H. Maurine Neuberger, widow of Richard L. Neuberger, late a Senator from the State of Oregon, \$22,500."

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 16, line 16, insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES"

Senate amendment No. 36: Page 16, line 17, insert: "For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants to Senators to provide additional clerical assistants for each Senator from the States of Maryland and Wisconsin so that the allowances of Senators from the State of Maryland will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over three million, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants, and so that the allowances of Senators from the State of Wisconsin will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over four million, the population of

said State having exceeded four million inhabitants, \$6,600."

Senate amendment No. 37: Page 17, line 5, insert: "For an additional amount for Office of the Secretary, \$1,915: *Provided*, That the basic amount available for clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the disbursing office is increased by \$3,720."

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 17, line 9, insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 17, line 10, insert:

"FURNITURE

"For an additional amount for furniture, \$8,690."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 17, line 12, insert:

"EXPENSES OF INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

"For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$662,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In addition to the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"For payment to Laura E. Mack, widow of Russell V. Mack, late a Representative from the State of Washington, \$22,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 45: Page 21, line 12, insert:

"CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

"For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and a judgment rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 87, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$4,948,934, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided, further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO SIT—SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5 OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit on Wednesday and Thursday afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair believes a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 41]

Addonizio	Edmondson	Morris, N. Mex.
Ashley	Elliott	Passman
Auchincloss	Fenton	Porter
Bowles	Goodell	Powell
Brewster	Granahan	Reuss
Brown, Mo.	Grant	Rhodes, Ariz.
Buckley	Hargis	Rodino
Burdick	Hoffman, Ill.	Rogers, Colo.
Canfield	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Mass.
Casey	Magnuson	Saund
Coffin	Mailliard	Siler
Cooley	Mason	Springer
Curtis, Mo.	Metcalf	Sullivan
Daddario	Miller	Taylor
Dent, Pa.	George P.	Weaver
Diggs	Milliken	Wills
Dowdy	Mitchell	Wolf

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 380 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

OVERALL LIMITATION ON FOREIGN TAX CREDIT

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill H.R. 10087, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to elect an overall limitation on the foreign tax credit.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that in his opinion two-thirds had voted in favor thereof.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call

up House Resolution 487 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10959) relating to the employment of retired commissioned officers by contractors of the Department of Defense and the Armed Forces and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed three hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 487 provides for the consideration of H.R. 10959, relating to the employment of retired commissioned officers by contractors of the Department of Defense and the Armed Forces, and for other purposes. The resolution provides for an open rule with 3 hours of general debate.

The purposes of the bill are to, first, attempt to curb, insofar as possible, the potential for influence, in the field of military procurement, of retired commissioned officers and active-duty commissioned officers employed by contractors furnishing anything to the Department of Defense or an Armed Force of the United States; second, to make the laws pertaining thereto equal to all of the services; and third, to provide exemption for the five-star generals and admirals from the law relative to outside employment of active-duty officers.

H.R. 10959 equalizes for retired officers of all of the armed services the prohibition against selling to the Department of Defense and the Armed Forces. It also provides that a retired officer may not sell as the representative of a company doing business with the Department of Defense for a period of 2 years from the date of his retirement without losing his retired pay for such period up to the 2 years that he may engage in such selling. The only exception is in the case of any officer who served on active duty less than 8 years and whose primary duties during his period of active duty at no time included procurement, maintenance, or supply.

Section 2 of H.R. 10959 will further lessen the possibility of influence in this field by limiting outside employment of commissioned officers on active duty to those positions which can in no way be conceived as affecting the procurement practices or policies of the Department of Defense or an Armed Force of the United States. The only exception

thereto is in the case of the five-star generals and admirals.

Those affected by this exemption are Generals of the Army MacArthur and Bradley, both of whom are on the active list of the Army but without any duty assignments and are employed by organizations which furnish material to the Armed Forces of the United States.

Section 3 of the bill will repeal the existing lifetime ban on selling to the Navy by retired Navy commissioned officers.

The bill would prohibit selling as a matter of principle and as a matter of law for a period of only 2 years after an officer retires.

Congressman HÉBERT and the members of his subcommittee investigating the procurement operations of the Defense Department, are to be congratulated for the outstanding job they have been doing in exposing some of the questionable methods of contract letting in our mammoth defense program. Having heard the testimony presented by members of the Armed Services Committee before the Rules Committee on H.R. 10959, I am very much opposed to this bill in its present form. I am not opposed to the adoption of a rule as I do believe the members should be given an opportunity to learn all the facts connected with the loose methods adopted by leaders in our Defense Department in granting contracts involving the expenditures of billions of dollars annually. Congressman HÉBERT's committee has held extensive hearings and startling facts have been recorded in the testimony of wanton waste and questionable methods used in negotiating contracts with large industries who could afford to hire retired military officers at fabulous salaries. I understand that during the 5-minute rule, Congressman HÉBERT and some of the members of his subcommittee will sponsor an amendment to this bill which will more effectively curb some of the deplorable procurement operations of our Defense Department.

As a Representative in Congress of the industrial Calumet region, I can say that during the last dozen years a great number of small industries in my area have been completely estopped from even a remote consideration of their application for securing defense contracts by reason of an inside munitions lobby operated by retired military officers.

In Drew Pearson's column some time ago, an article stated that General Electric, next to Boeing and General Dynamics, is the third largest defense contractor in our Government. The article also stated that in 1958 General Electric had as high as 35 retired Army, Navy, and Air Force officers on its payroll at fabulous salaries. It also stated that General Electric ranked fifth in the list of firms employing retired "brass hats." One of these brass hats was a highly paid admiral who formerly was Chief of Naval Personnel and hired some of the men who were issuing defense contracts before he retired from the service.

In an article in the February 9, 1960, Washington Post, it revealed that a former admiral, after retirement, was receiving a pension from the Government

of \$1,072.18 per month in addition to a \$25,000 salary from the Bankers Trust; \$12,000 annually from Philco; \$12,000 annually from Molybdenum Co.; and \$15,000 annually from Champion Paper, and \$2,400 per annum, plus \$100 for each directors' meeting from Worthington Pump Corp.

I am merely mentioning a couple of the numerous instances where retired military officers step into fabulous salary bonanzas after retirement merely because of their close connections with the Pentagon and other defense operations. I am glad that the Armed Services Committee is finally taking a definite step to present legislation that will terminate this sloppy method of negotiating defense contracts that have cost the American taxpayers wasted billions in the last dozens of years. Congressman HÉBERT's amendment will substitute criminal penalties instead of the court-martial trials set out in the committee bill.

An item in the Washington Post and Times Herald recently revealed that the Glen Martin Co., one of the Nation's largest contractors in the making of vital missiles, entertained a number of retired and active admirals and Air Force generals at the swank Cotton Club in the Bahamas. The paper also recorded the efforts of the company to deduct this payola operation from its income tax as legitimate business expense.

I do hope the Members will remain on the floor when Congressman HÉBERT presents his amendment to this bill and listen to his presentation along with other members of the Armed Services Committee who believe that the present form of H.R. 10959 is more of a skimmed-milk slap-in-the-wrist piece of legislation that will not completely eliminate this deplorable method of negotiating contracts which involve billions in taxpayers' money every year.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE], and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order, with 3 hours of general debate, the consideration of the bill H.R. 10959, under House Resolution 487 as reported by the Committee on Rules.

This is a rather peculiar situation. I do not think I have ever seen a situation just like this in the past in connection with any legislation which has come to the floor of the House under a rule of this type.

This rule makes in order the bill, H.R. 10959, which bears the name of Mr. HÉBERT, of Louisiana. However, the bill as it was reported actually was not the Hébert bill, as originally introduced, and has been more or less repudiated, may I say, by the Member whose name it bears, Mr. HÉBERT, who as you know for a great many years has been, during the Democratic controlled Congresses, the chairman of the special investigating

committee or subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of this House. During the Republican control of the House, Mr. HESS, of Ohio, served in the same capacity.

These two men, working with their subcommittee, named by the Committee on Armed Services, of course, have done a great job throughout the years in exposing waste, extravagance, and sometimes corruption, in connection with defense contracts. By their work they have saved literally hundreds of millions of dollars for American taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was brought to us in the Committee on Rules after the Committee on Armed Services of the House, under the leadership of its distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], had made a great many changes which resulted in taking out most of the teeth from the original bill—which resulted in destroying the value of the original Hébert bill. The gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of this great Committee on Armed Services, is the friend of all of us. He has served longer than any other Member of the House of Representatives except the Speaker of the House. He is indeed a distinguished Member. The very fact that this bill came before the Committee on Rules with the Committee on Armed Services divided within itself for, perhaps, the first time since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. This alerted some of us in the Committee on Rules to look behind the scenes. I must say, frankly, out of all fairness to both the chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], and the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT], it took considerable pressure on the part of members of the Committee on Rules to bring out into the open the conflict which had gone on between Mr. HÉBERT and his group on the one hand and Mr. VINSON and his followers, who are always large in number in the committee, on the other.

Mr. Speaker, before I say more, I want to pay tribute to Chairman VINSON, as well as to the subcommittee chairman, Mr. HÉBERT, for their past services. Mr. VINSON is not only a great American, he is a national institution so far as most of us are concerned, and he knows full well how to write legislation. Rather peculiarly, the job that he did, if I may use that language, on the original Hébert bill was quite effective in destroying its worth, even though he came before our Rules Committee and urged that it be given a rule and insisted that it was satisfactory as amended.

Incidentally, I brought to the attention of the committee at that time the statements which appeared in the committee's report on this original bill, which showed that there was a total of 3,353 retired staff officers altogether. That is on page 18. Then, rather peculiarly, if you refer to page 21, when we get down to these people who would be affected by this legislation, and that would only be the retired officers who were selling to the Government—just selling to the Government and not being in high positions in connection with these defense industries—if you will look closely—you will

find that engaged in sales, there were just six officers—just a half dozen. There might be some other answer, but we did not get it in the Committee on Rules from Chairman VINSON if there is some answer.

Of course if we are only dealing with six officers we might as well not enact any legislation. But, as I said a moment ago, this original legislation did not seem to be entirely satisfactory to the chairman after all. I told Chairman VINSON frankly I did not think I could go along with him on the original bill as amended. He told me there was now another bill written by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY]. I have not had an opportunity to study and analyze that one as I would like. It is H.R. 11544; and then I find another bill, H.R. 11576, 32 numbers higher. I do not know the reason why we have these two bills or what the differences between them are, but I know they are both quite different from the original amended Hébert bill that the chairman brought to the Rules Committee. That is what we are voting on now, the original Hébert bill, as amended, at the suggestion of the Armed Services Committee and as reported out by that great committee.

We are not children. Most of us have been here at least 15 or 16 months, even if we are freshmen Congressmen, and some of us have been here a quarter of a century, and some even longer. We know, and anybody that has any connection with the Government knows, that there is something wrong when so many of these officers are retired and so many of them immediately go out and get high paying jobs with industry that is manufacturing something to sell to the Government of the United States—that has to be purchased under contracts that have to be approved by other officers—with whom some of these men served, and perhaps whom they even promoted before they left the service—that something is seriously wrong.

Another thing that gripes me is that a great many of these officers who are retiring and going into industry are upon retirement found physically incapacitated and are given tax exemption on their retirement benefits. A poor old Congressman, who pays at least half of his retirement costs, it does not make any difference how unfit he may be, can not get any tax reduction. He just pays his taxes anyway. There is a reason why these things are happening. The people of America know there is something wrong. I cannot point a direct finger at any of it. But I believe the men who have investigated these things, like Mr. HÉBERT and Mr. HESS, can tell you about it and give you the facts and the cases. As far as I am concerned I resent that somebody thinks I am stupid enough to swallow the story that there are only six retired officers who have anything to do with military sales. The American people will not buy that, either.

These new bills, and the amendments that will be offered by Mr. HÉBERT and others deserve serious consideration by this House. I agree with the gentleman from Indiana, when he says this is one of

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

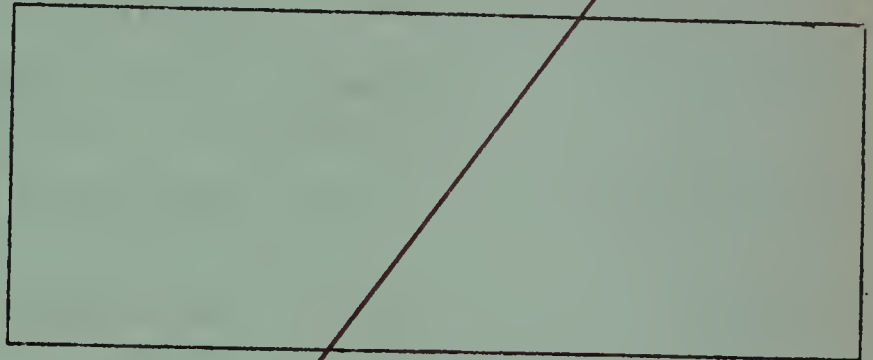
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued April 8, 1960
For actions of April 7, 1960
86th-2d, No. 64



Adjourned.....	14	Grain storage.....	25	Personnel.....	5,26
Appropriations.....	3,15	Judicial review.....	2	Postal service.....	6
Cooperatives.....	23	Labor standards.....	11	Reclamation.....	17
Cotton.....	20,28	Lamb imports.....	8,19	Special milk.....	18,22
Farm program.....	22,24	Lands.....	29	Surplus property.....	27
Foreign aid.....	1,8,9,19	Legislative program.....	13	Transportation.....	10
Foreign currencies.....	21	Milk.....	18,22	Water compact.....	4
Foreign trade.....	12,20	Mutual security.....	1,9	Watersheds.....	7,16
Forestry.....	29				

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to expand authority to make additional loans for watershed protection. House committee reported mutual security authorization bill.

HOUSE

1. MUTUAL SECURITY. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11510, the mutual security authorization bill (H. Rept. 1464). p. 7003
2. JUDICIAL REVIEW. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7847, to make the uniform law relating to the record on review of agency orders applicable to the judicial review of orders issued under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (H. Rept. 1462). p. 7003
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to allow the Appropriations Committee until midnight, Friday, April 8, to file a report on the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill for 1961. p. 6963
4. WATER COMPACT. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 10513, granting the consent of Congress to Kansas and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries as they affect such States. p. D285
5. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee voted to report unfavorably to the full committee H. R. 10135 and H. R. 10188, to include certain officers and employees of the Department of Labor within the provisions of section 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the U. S. Code relating to assaults and homicides. p. D285

6. POSTAL SERVICE; CERTIFIED MAIL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10996, to authorize the use of certified mail for the transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail. p. D286
7. WATERSHED. The Agriculture Committee approved a watershed project for White Clay Brewery and Whiskey Creek, Kans. p. D285
8. LAMB IMPORTS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "adopted a resolution expressing the committee's sense on lamb imports." p. D285
9. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Whitener inserted an article in support of President Lleras' request for additional foreign aid. p. 6992
10. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Osmer urged support of his bill, H. R. 3983, to repeal the 10% excise tax on domestic transportation. pp. 6994-5
11. MINIMUM WAGE. Rep. Roosevelt urged support of the proposed \$1.25 hour minimum wage law, arguing that chain stores' profit picture shows that they can afford to pay the additional cost. pp. 6995-6
12. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bailey inserted an article which "throws up some alarming facts about the fast-developing competition from abroad" and urged support of resolutions which would express "the sense of Congress that we should grant no further tariff deductions." pp. 6996-7001
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack stated that the State, Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill for 1961 will be considered on Tues., Apr. 15. p. 6963
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 14. p. 7003

SENATE

15. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10743, and acted on amendments in disagreement. (pp. 7078-84) This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 62 for items of interest to this Department.
16. WATERSHED PROJECTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4781, to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act applicable to the 11 major watershed projects included in the watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (S. Rept. 1238). p. 7013
17. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1092, to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kan. (S. Rept. 1239). p. 7013
18. SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM. Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 9331, the special milk bill. (p. 7016) House conferees have already been appointed.
19. LAMB IMPORTS. Sen. McGee inserted the statement of Sen. Moss before the U. S. Tariff Commission, Mar. 22, 1960, urging stricter control on the imports of lamb and mutton, and stating that "it does not make sense for this country to attempt to maintain a strong sheep industry as a strategic defense weapon through the wool act, and at the same time invite its ruin in the form of imports of sheep, lamb, and mutton." pp. 7028-9

The objective of the study, as I have indicated, is to strike a trial balance, upon a thorough assessment of all the relevant facts. The final question to be answered—one that I have often raised in connection with other conservation legislation—is what is the right development for this site? The right development will best serve the public interest.

If the study should prove favorable to the establishment of a park, I would envision it as one which would call for the development of suitable facilities in the baselands, beside such lakes as Redfish and Alturas, to accommodate the larger number of visitors likely to gather there to view the scenery. For the uplands, I would envision the careful preservation, for now and for generations unborn, of an unspoiled, pristine wilderness, accessible by a system of trails, unmarred by roads or buildings, but open to the considerate use and enjoyment of hikers, mountain climbers, back-pack fishermen, and trail riders, and of all those who find, in high and lonely places, a refreshment of the spirit, and life's closest communion with God.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill I have introduced be printed at this place in the RECORD, to be followed by a collection of favorable editorial extracts from Idaho papers, assembled during the preceding 2 months.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the bill and editorials will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3353) to provide for a study and report to Congress on the advisability of establishing a national park in the Sawtooth Mountain Region of the State of Idaho, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CHURCH, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make a comprehensive study of the scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, and wildlife values of the area hereinafter described and its environs, to evaluate its suitability as a national park. As a part of such study, the Secretary of Interior is authorized to enter into a contract with a qualified non-Federal research institution to study the economic effects of the creation of a national park in such area.

SEC. 2. Within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Interior shall report to the Congress the results of such study, together with his recommendations concerning the advisability of establishing a national park which would involve the area hereinbelow described and its environs. In making such report, the Secretary of Interior shall incorporate the study of the economic effects of such park with such comments or observations as he shall desire to include thereon.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture shall be consulted by the Secretary of Interior in the preparation of such report; and he is authorized to make a separate report to the extent that he does not concur in the findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the Secretary of Interior.

SEC. 4. The description of the above-mentioned land is as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of section 30, township 7 north, range 14 east, Boise meridian; thence due west approximately 2 miles to the intersection with the southeast boundary of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area; thence southwesterly following the said wilderness area boundary to the point common to Blaine, Camas, and Elmore Counties; thence northerly along the boundary line common to Blaine and Elmore Counties to the point common to Blaine, Boise, Custer, and Elmore Counties; thence northwesterly following the boundary line between Boise and Elmore Counties to Pickett Mountain on the west boundary of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area; thence following said wilderness area boundary northeasterly to McGowan Peak and southeasterly to the northwest corner of section 30, township 10 north, range 13 east, Boise meridian; thence east along the north boundary of section 30 to the northeast corner of said section; thence south along the east boundary of section 30 to the northwest corner of section 33, thence east along the north boundary of section 33 to the northeast corner of said section; thence south along the east boundary of section 33 to the one quarter corner common to sections 33 and 34; thence east along the center lines of sections 33, 34, and 35 to the quarter corner common to sections 35 and 36; thence south along the east boundary of section 35 to the southeast corner of said section, township 10 north, range 13 east; thence south 12 miles along a line parallel to and 1 mile west of the west boundary of townships 9 and 8 north, range 14 east, to a point due west of the northwest corner of township 7 north, range 14 east; thence due east to said northwest corner; thence east along the north boundary of township 7 north, range 14 east, to the north one quarter corner of section 5 on the boundary of the Sawtooth National Forest; thence southerly along the boundary of the said national forest to the one quarter corner common to sections 21 and 28; thence south to the one quarter corner common to sections 28 and 33; thence west along the south boundary of sections 28, 29, and 30 to the southwest corner of section 30, township 7 north, range 14 east to the point of beginning.

The editorials presented by Mr. CHURCH are as follows:

[From the Intermountain and Alameda Enterprise, Alameda, Idaho]

THE 38TH PRECINCT—CHURCH PROVING HIS WORTH IN SAWTOOTH PLAN
(By Perry Swisher)

The creation of the incomparable southernmost range of the Sawtooth Mountains has involved a great many millions of years. What it does for men's eyes and hearts to feast on such splendor is not my subject; anyone who is half alive and has seen those summits, jaggedly symmetrical, fierce and lavender, in quiet explosion against the clear, thin Idaho sky, knows why we need wilderness. The more urban, the more numerous we become, the more absolute that need.

Preservation of that wilderness as one of the Nation's parks is of great consequence to us because we live here. Once proposed, that objective becomes the concern of wilderness conservationists all over the country. The longer a sensible act in that direction is delayed the less we shall have to say about its final form. If stating the fact is offensive, so be it: The fact is that we are politically and strategically among the weakest States in the Union, if we are not the weakest. On the subject of wilderness preservation in relation to economic development we must make sense or ultimately be beaten.

RANCHERS MISINFORMED

Of the few livestockmen I've asked, without exception they believed that it is proposed to include the lush meadows and range of the Stanley Basin east of the mountains. The fact is that the park would be smaller than the present Sawtooth Wilderness Area; the only important extensions would be west to the headwaters of the Boise River, and a tiny but vital extension north to the base of Mount McGowan, the reigning peak in the proposed park. Without major exception the proposed park is too rugged, high, or inaccessible, or all three, for grazing.

Taxpayers hear that important parcels of private land would be removed from the tax rolls. The fact is that the ranches in the basin would remain intact; there are next to no private holdings in the park itself. It is reasonable to predict that over the years private land and improvement values in Idaho would be increased by millions of dollars through the tourist flow this new national park would foster.

In a few people possessed with big fears and the imagination of children, any Federal action instills the paranoia that this is the beginning of something or other. In truth, the definition of a national park out of a larger and vaguer wilderness is preferable to stagnant and indifferent Federal control. The more accurate the definition of Federal land use, Idaho history shows, the greater the creation of new wealth, the enhancement of private holdings, and the speed of private development of what had been public wasteland.

In sponsoring this action, U.S. Senator FRANK CHURCH, Democrat, of Idaho, is ambitious to make his mark. His effort to build his reputation by a praiseworthy act should take nothing away from the proposition itself. Public officials must lead as well as follow, to prove their worth in office and to improve their opinion of what they see in the bathroom mirror. The harder Senator CHURCH has to fight to win his point, the greater his public image will be; he has already won that tactical advantage as the park's proponent. He can lose and, as long as the Sawtooths are still there, still be a hero. His opponents should take that into account.

[From the Idaho World, Idaho City, Idaho]

That national park idea is one that is likely to pick up a lot of support from the public at large. The idea has been a dream of many of those in the Stanley vicinity for many years. In addition an almost universal remark of visitors to the Stanley Basin for the first time has been, "It ought to be a national park." There has been a wide level of acceptance of the idea that Idaho ought to have a national park and that the real standout area for it is the Stanley Basin area of the Sawtooth Mountains and if it ever gets to the point of a hearing this sentiment is going to roll.

[From the Idaho State Journal, Pocatello, Idaho]

A SAWTOOTH NATIONAL PARK?

Senator FRANK CHURCH made a commendable move when he decided to conduct a postcard poll of some 50,000 of his constituents on this proposal: One, To declare a moratorium on Salmon River dam construction, and two, to create a Sawtooth National Park. Both deserve careful study by all Idahoans, but the latter proposal calls for special attention by all persons in this area because it could affect them directly. As one of the major cities on roads to the park site, Pocatello would stand to gain in direct ratio to the park's popularity.

It seems only fair to assume that a negative response to the poll would halt any further action for the present. On the other hand, a positive response should prompt the

Senator to proceed with the study and get it done as quickly as possible. A wide and complete determination of the results would give us another chance to appraise the proposal and then to decide whether it merits support.

[From the Emmett (Idaho) Messenger-Index]

IDAHO FOR PARKS

Absolutely incredible, no less, is the powerful opposition developing in Idaho to a proposed feasibility study toward possible creation of a Sawtooth Wilderness National Park among the high, jagged peaks of the Sawtooth Mountains east of Lowman and Grandjean.

It is incomprehensible that Idaho would oppose such a study—or, for that matter, that Idaho would oppose actual creation of the national park.

Of the Western States, Idaho and Nevada alone have no national park. Nevada is working tooth and nail to have one created with little to recommend it compared to the scenic grandeur of the Idaho Sawtooths. Nevada very probably will have one soon.

Where else but in the Sawtooths is there a true gem which could be so easily per-manized—where there is no commercial timber, no worthwhile grazing land, not a single mine, virtually no privately owned land?

The Sawtooth Wilderness park is worth fighting for, not only for its intrinsic aesthetic value but also for its potential economic value to the State as a magnificent tourist attraction. If it is to materialize it must be sold to the entire Congress. As we said at the start, it is incredible that it must be sold to Idaho.

We would like to see the State, for once, unite so strongly and vigorously that it could carry a non-partisan message to the Nation with some coherence.

[From the Arco (Idaho) Advertiser]

WHAT ABOUT A NATIONAL PARK IN THE SAWTOOTH MOUNTAINS

Idaho does not have a national park, one of the few States in the Nation that doesn't. It has been proven statistically, that national parks create tourist trade, and tourist trade brings into the State a considerable slice of revenue:

As we said previously, many things will have to be considered, but as the proposal now stands, we believe a national park would be a fine thing for the State.

[From the Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune]

BIG BUSINESS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

The Interior Department's new report on the number of visitors to the national parks bears an interesting relevance to Senator FRANK CHURCH's proposal that a national park be considered in the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho.

As to those figures: Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton reported Tuesday that a record 62,812,000 people visited the national parks in 1959, compared with the old record of 58,677,000 the year before. The fact that more people than ever before are spending time and money in the national parks is not surprising; with more leisure time available, and better transportation, it was bound to happen. What is surprising is the apparent indifference among some Idahoans to what this all could mean to our own State.

It means simply that as long as people are going to continue to be attracted to the national parks, and as long as Idaho wants to increase its tourist traffic, we would do well to provide a national park within our own borders. A park in the Sawtooths would be good business for Idaho and would merge perfectly with the development of the tourist industry in the State.

Those opposed to the park have argued that it would be contrary to the principle of the multiple use of public lands. They have said it would prevent the exploitation of such natural resources as minerals, timber, and grass, and thus would impede rather than enhance the proper development of the State.

Senator CHURCH has pointed out, however, that there are no mines in the suggested park area now; that the high ridges of the Sawtooths do not produce merchantable timber; and that the high, rocky ground won't support grazing. The only industry that area will support is recreation. While this may not be multiple use, it at least is better than no use at all. The establishment of a national park in the Sawtooth ridges would remove little land from the tax rolls, since it is nearly all Federal land already and has been designated as a wilderness area.

At any rate, no one needs to fear an immediate and violent disruption of the State's economy; Senator CHURCH has submitted no bill and has said only that he is considering asking for a study of the feasibility of creating a national park here. On the basis of that study, if it should be favorable, he would introduce an authorization bill on which public hearings would be held in Idaho.

[From the St. Maries (Idaho) Gazette-Record]

Senator FRANK CHURCH has proposed that a study be made of the possibility of creating a Sawtooth National Park in the Stanley area. The Senator's proposal has already stirred up reams of comment and a steady fire of adverse comment.

Unfortunately, Senator CHURCH's proposal was not examined—instead, we have had the automatic reaction of "wilderness" and "national park."

Examination of the Senator's idea shows that it makes a lot of sense—and in no way alters or changes the use of land in the Sawtooth Mountain area.

The Senator suggests that some of the area now located within the Sawtooth wilderness be changed to a national park. His proposal covers the mountain ridges, does not go outside the present boundaries of the wilderness, and definitely does not include any of the farm and ranch country along the Salmon River bottoms.

[From the Intermountain and Alameda Enterprise, Alameda, Idaho]

THE SAWTOOTHS

Republicans and Democrats, primitivists and economic developers, we can all understand and believe in a national wilderness park in that, perhaps the most beautiful, part of Idaho. It equals or surpasses the Tetons in primitive beauty, and is more nearly a pristine wilderness. A generation from now we may take more pride in the success of this movement than in any other Idaho accomplishment—or count its failure as our greatest shame.

[From the Boise (Idaho) Journal]

The proposition of a national park in those high peaks is no blow to the livestock industry. Contrary to the propaganda placed before representatives of a half dozen Magic Valley communities, it does not include the Stanley Basin, its ranches and grazing. The only exception would be the east slope of this Sawtooth range, forming the western edge of the basin, which is already an officially designated wilderness area. * * *

Dedicated as a national park, the high Sawtooths will most surely attract millions of tourists and ultimately billions in income.

[From the Meridian (Idaho) News-Times]

IT'S WORTH A STUDY

Senator FRANK CHURCH has caused quite an uproar with his idea for creating a national park in the Sawtooth Wilderness area.

In our opinion, the only sensible answer is, "Of course, let's study it."

The only authoritative opinion would be one based on all the factors involved. That's why we are in favor of the study being made. If handled impartially and without partisanship, it would provide the sole valid answer to the basic question: "Would the obvious advantages of the park outweigh the possible disadvantages?"

Surely no one can dispute the value a national park would have for Idaho—provided it didn't result in a corresponding, or greater loss for the State. Idaho is currently majoring in tourist promotion, and there is no doubt that a national park would attract more visitors. As it is, Idaho and Nevada are the only two Western States without such an attraction.

In any event, the potential value to our State of a national park is so great that a thorough study is more than justified.

[From the Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune]

A NATIONAL PARK STUDY WITHIN IDAHO?

It is a fair suggestion. The rest of these United States will look on in startled amazement if Idaho turns down without examination or inquiry an opportunity to become one of the national park States.

The proposal does not mean, as some of the alarmists seem to imagine, that all Idaho public lands should be pledged to any single use. The multiple-purpose land use concept is extremely sound and it should guide Idaho and the Nation generally in the use of public lands. But any serious, sensitive visitor to the national parks will agree also that there are in this Nation some magic spots of such rare and wondrous beauty that they should be preserved in perpetuity for no other purpose than for men, women, and children to look at in awe and abiding appreciation. If the Sawtooth range has a spot like this—and we believe it probably can qualify—then it should truly belong to the citizens of the United States who would like to come and gaze upon it. Not since Theodore Roosevelt has this idea been un-American.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10743) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of April 5, 1960, p. 6860, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if there are any questions on the report, I shall be glad to try to answer them.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the report yields to the House, in striking out the provision contained in the Senate version of the bill allowing \$3 million for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, in order to begin a program, authorized in August of 1958, of contributions to the States and political subdivisions, to assist in financing necessary civil defense personnel and administrative costs?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. I want to explain to the Senator how that happened.

Mr. THOMAS was the chairman of the managers on the part of the House in charge of the bill, and he stated that he expected the House committee would report the independent offices appropriation bill on April 14. Mr. THOMAS assured us that this sum of money would be in that bill.

It was felt this matter could be better taken care of in the regular appropriation bill rather than in the supplemental appropriation bill. That is the way it occurred.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Does this represent, then, a change of position by the House, from its constant refusal to do anything about this program?

Mr. HAYDEN. Well, the statement made to us was at least very encouraging.

Mr. JAVITS. Should the House not follow through, as contemplated, in the regular appropriation bill, would it be the intention of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to "stand by its guns," if the Senate did provide money for this program, and not to agree to delete it?

Mr. HAYDEN. This was a very modest request, only \$3 million.

Governor Hoegh testified before the committee:

We are here today in support of our supplemental request for the funds to implement Public Law 85-606, and this is for the period from April 1 to June 30, 1960.

As you know, Congress, in August 1958, enacted the Durham bill, which declared civil defense to be the joint responsibility of the Federal, State, and local governments.

This legislation also authorized the contribution of Federal funds on a 50-50 matching basis for personnel and administrative expense.

It seemed to be a reasonable request.

There is a tabulation showing what each State would receive from the \$3 million, as matchable money. My own State of Arizona would receive \$23,000. The State of New York would receive \$395,000. Florida would receive \$60,000. It is not a large sum of money, but I am satisfied the States would like to have it.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to make a very brief statement on the bill. I notice the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] is on his feet. I do not wish to delay my colleague from Florida. After the Senator from Florida

finishes, I hope my colleague will yield to me again.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understood the Senator from Florida desired to comment on the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona will yield to me, I do wish to comment on the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Not only the Senator from Florida, but also many other conferees on the part of the Senate, were as concerned as the Senator from New York about this item. It was discussed for some time. As a matter of fact, this is not the first time the item has been discussed for some time, with the same group of conferees.

We finally got from the House conferees the assurance which the Senator from Arizona has already mentioned, namely, that the regular bill will carry the \$3 million item.

Furthermore, the chairman of the House conferees stated to us that Governor Hoegh was satisfied with the item as placed in the bill. The bill has already been marked up by the subcommittee.

Since action under the appropriation will occur in only a few weeks, and since we are moving toward the end of this fiscal year, with this gesture of a very greatly different kind from what we have seen before on the part of the House conferees in this field, we felt that we, at long last, should accept the proposal. I think it was the better course to follow, in view of the adamant position taken by the House conferees.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief observation?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. It is to be noted that the \$3 million was going to bring about an additional \$4.9 million in State contributions, making a total of \$7.9 million for the entire program if the \$3 million had been provided.

The analysis I have just given is referred to on pages 9 and 10 of the original report of the Appropriations Committee on this bill, when it was passed by the Senate.

Mr. President, it seems absolutely shocking to me—and I use that word advisedly—that in this day and age we should not be working with some degree of diligence and understanding on this civil defense problem.

Let us assume, Mr. President, that Members differ as to whether there should be shelters, since that involves a very comprehensive program. How could there be a difference in regard to having a professional corps of people who will know the civil defense business, who will at least give us the personnel, which is infinitely harder to build up than the structure to deal with a sudden emergency of the character envisioned should it arise?

I should like to repeat for the RECORD, for it has to be made crystal clear for the whole country, our country stands in the gravest of danger, if we continue this kind of parsimony in regard to the fundamentals of national security and defense, of being the victim of nuclear blackmail in this decade or in the decade ahead. We must wake up to the

fact that it is as important to keep as many people alive as possible as it is to make ICBM's we can shoot at the other fellow.

We do not have the kind of disciplined society the Russians have. The Russians can order their people around out of hand, with some form of ukase. We have to make arrangements for this kind of thing well in advance.

It is shocking to me to know that when we have a \$40-billion-plus defense budget, for offense, we cannot make a contribution of \$3 million for an essential element of our defense, the necessary personnel to do the job.

Mr. President, I do not say these things to my colleagues in the Senate, for I am grateful for what they have done. My colleagues understand the situation. They have fought for this money. I think we must appeal to the conscience of the country.

Our colleagues in the House of Representatives serve among the conferees. They also have constituents. Their constituents are not hiding in the rocks somewhere, but are in the same jeopardy in which our constituents find themselves.

I hope very much, Mr. President, that the country will make itself heard upon this subject and that we may learn a lesson. We will be as subject to nuclear blackmail through a failure to provide adequate civil defense, perhaps, as we will be if the other side has more or bigger or more effective ICBM's than we have.

I am grateful to my colleagues. I repeat again that these words certainly are not addressed to them. I know the Senators have done everything they could. They have been very patient. They have fought with great fortitude. I hope that somehow we can break through to the consciousness of the people of our country, as to what is afoot. Especially when we consider our defense budget of so many billions of dollars, the funds involved in this program are minuscule in amount.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I assure the Senator from New York that we have not only made a fight for this item which has been a continuing fight through several conferences, but also we have made it on a completely bipartisan and non-partisan basis. For instance, one of the most articulate advocates of providing this money which the Senate had in regard to the bill was the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who had experience during World War II as the head of a State defense activity and who has been most active in that regard. He was not the only one. I see the Senator from Colorado is present. Other Senators on the full committee were of the same mind. There has been no difference of opinion in our committee. We have been up against one of those problems which we encounter in conference, involving a vast

scope of activities, and very large appropriations. If we were to hold up the matter indefinitely, there would be no point to it, because we were assured that the annual bill would treat this subject adequately.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President will the Senator briefly yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I appreciate very much the statement of the Senator from Florida. There are parts of this bill which are most important to the community I represent—for example, money for urban renewal, and so forth. There are reclamation items and many other items in which other Senators are interested. That is why I say we must break through to the conscience of the country, and make the people of the country realize that even with these minuscule sums great things can be accomplished which are of vital importance to our defense.

The conferees on the part of the Senate have done everything they could. But it is the people in our Government who finally rule. By speaking out here, one may possibly hope that his voice will reach the people.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, just one word, inasmuch as I have been referred to. I think the Senator from Florida has stated the situation correctly. As long as I have served on this committee there has been unanimity of opinion. We have done everything we could to hold these items in the bill, and I am sure we will do so again. As the Senator

from Florida stated, the effort has been bipartisan, and there has been no pulling of punches on our part anywhere along the line.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank my colleague.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 10743, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
April 6, 1960.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 45 to the bill (H.R. 10743) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

"For an additional amount for 'State marine schools,' \$15,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from '\$150,000' to '\$165,000.'"

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and concur therein with an amend-

ment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$284,000 named in said amendment insert "\$270,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$2,367,000 named in said amendment insert "\$2,267,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$10,000 named in said amendment insert "\$7,500."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In addition to the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"For payment to Laura E. Mack, widow of Russell V. Mack, late a Representative from the State of Washington, \$22,500."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 8, 15, 19, and 40.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a table which reflects the budget estimate for each item, the amount of the House and Senate bill, and the amount finally agreed to in conference.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743)

Docu- ment No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE				
327	Acreage allotments and marketing quotas.....	\$1,666,800	\$1,000,000	\$1,666,800	\$1,400,000
	COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION				
327	Restoration of capital impairment.....	675,000,000		675,000,000	675,000,000
327	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(800,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)
	FOREST SERVICE				
327	Forest protection and utilization.....	21,000,000	20,450,000	20,450,000	20,450,000
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....	697,666,800	21,450,000	697,116,800	696,850,000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY				
327	Salaries and expenses.....	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES				
327	Operating-differential subsidies.....	32,000,000	16,000,000	32,000,000	24,000,000
S. 86	State marine schools.....	20,000		20,000	15,000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	32,054,000	16,034,000	32,054,000	24,049,000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
327	Rivers and harbors and flood control: Operation and maintenance, general.....	2,800,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,750,000
327	U.S. Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	(60,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)
	Total, Department of Defense—Civil functions.....	2,800,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,750,000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS				
	MILITARY PERSONNEL				
327	Military personnel, Air Force.....	25,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000

The second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743)—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
	(Out of District of Columbia funds)				
	Operating expenses:				
86	Department of General Administration.....	(\$44,000)	-----	(\$20,000)	(\$20,000)
86	Fire Department.....	(36,000)	-----	(36,000)	(36,000)
86	Personal services, wage-scale employees.....	(284,000)	-----	(284,000)	(270,000)
327	Department of Public Health.....	(213,000)	\$ (200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)
327	Utility services.....	(296,000)	(290,000)	(290,000)	(290,000)
	Miscellaneous:				
327	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(10,174)	(10,174)	(10,174)	(10,174)
327	Audited claims.....	(8,209)	(8,209)	(8,209)	(8,209)
	Total, District of Columbia.....	(891,383)	(508,383)	(848,383)	(834,383)
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION				
327	Salaries and expenses.....	332,000	-----	-----	-----
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
327	Defense educational activities.....	9,700,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	9,700,000
	Payments to school districts (1959).....	-----	-----	7,362,000	-----
	Payments to school districts (1960).....	-----	8,330,000	22,343,000	22,343,000
327	Grants for library services.....	131,000	100,000	131,000	131,000
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
327	Communicable disease activities.....	160,000	125,000	160,000	142,500
327	Sanitary engineering activities.....	350,000	-----	350,000	80,000
327	Hospitals and medical care (increase in limitation).....	(200,000)	-----	(200,000)	(100,000)
	Indian health activities.....	-----	-----	350,000	200,000
	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL				
327	Salaries and expenses.....	98,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
327	Grants to States for public assistance.....	10,000,000	9,500,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	20,771,000	27,845,000	44,486,000	36,686,500
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
	OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION				
327	Federal contributions.....	3,000,000	-----	3,000,000	-----
255	Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.....	39,600	-----	-----	-----
	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION				
327	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(210,000)	(185,000)	(185,000)	(185,000)
	FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY				
327	Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization).....	11,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
327	Salaries and expenses (increase in travel limitation).....	(26,270)	-----	(10,000)	(7,500)
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
327	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	4,340,000	3,590,000	3,590,000	3,590,000
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY				
327	Office of the Administrator:				
	Urban planning grants.....	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	1,650,000
327	Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal (liquidation of contract authorization).....	50,000,000	-----	35,000,000	17,500,000
	FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION				
327	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(150,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
	Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	52,000,000	1,500,000	36,800,000	19,150,000
	NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD				
327	Salaries and expenses.....	750,000	500,000	600,000	550,000
	U.S. Information Agency.....	-----	-----	100,000	-----
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
327	General operating expenses.....	2,200,000	2,000,000	2,600,000	2,000,000
327	Inpatient care.....	9,000,000	8,810,000	8,810,000	8,810,000
327	Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	50,000	48,500	48,500	48,500
327	Compensation and pensions.....	105,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
	Total, Veterans' Administration.....	116,250,000	110,858,500	110,858,500	110,858,500
	Total, Independent Offices.....	187,379,600	126,448,500	164,948,500	144,148,500

The second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743)—Continued

Document No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION				
327	Operation and maintenance.....	\$195,000	¹ (\$195,000)	¹ (\$195,000)	¹ (\$195,000)
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
327	Management of lands and resources.....	2,800,000	2,450,000	2,860,000	2,450,000
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
327	Resources management.....	360,000	310,000	360,000	310,000
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
S. 86	Operation and maintenance.....	735,000		735,000	735,000
327	Disposal of Coulee Dam community.....	21,000	22,000	21,000	21,000
	BUREAU OF MINES				
327	Health and safety (by transfer).....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
327	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	438,000	435,000	435,000	435,000
327	Management and protection.....	150,000	125,000	150,000	125,000
327	Construction.....	6,231,000	3,135,000	4,982,300	3,135,000
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
327	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:				
	Construction.....	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	10,985,000	6,531,000	9,598,300	7,266,000
	THE JUDICIARY				
	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES				
327	Care of the building and grounds.....	37,400	37,400	37,400	37,400
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES				
327	Salaries of judges.....	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000
327	Salaries of supporting personnel.....	140,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
327	Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	280,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
327	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	355,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
327	Expenses of referees (special account).....	(75,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
	Total, definite appropriations.....	869,400	619,400	619,400	619,400
	Total, definite and special account appropriations, the judiciary.....	944,400	669,400	669,400	669,400
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
327	Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	42,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
327	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	250,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
327	Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	200,000
327	Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE				
S. 90	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000		500,000	300,000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	1,217,000	1,535,000	1,135,000	835,000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
	LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES				
327	Salaries and expenses.....	1,500,000	750,000	1,300,000	1,025,000
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
	SENATE				
	Payment to daughters of Hon. William E. Langer, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota.....			22,500	22,500
	Payment to the widow of the Honorable Richard L. Neuberger, late a Senator from the State of Oregon.....			22,500	22,500
	Salaries, officers and employees:				
	Office of the Secretary.....			1,915	1,915
	Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators.....			6,600	6,600
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
S. 86	Furniture.....	8,690		8,690	8,690
S. 86	Inquiries and investigations.....	662,000		662,000	662,000
	Total, Senate.....	670,690		724,205	724,205
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members.....		112,500	112,500	135,000
327	Contingent expenses of the House:				
	Miscellaneous items.....	523,200	523,200	523,200	523,200

¹ To be derived by transfer.

The second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743)—Continued

Document No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL				
327	Capitol buildings and grounds:				
327	Capitol buildings.....	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500
327	Senate office buildings.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
327	House office buildings.....	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
327	Library buildings and grounds:				
327	Structural and mechanical care.....	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700
	Total, legislative branch.....	1,226,090	655,900	1,392,105	1,414,605
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.				
	(Out of postal fund)				
327	Operations.....	12,500,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
327	Facilities.....	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000
327	Postal modernization.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
	Total, Post Office Department.....	21,400,000	18,900,000	18,900,000	18,900,000
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
	ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS				
327	Salaries and expenses.....	700,000	210,000	395,000	300,000
327	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES				
327	Contributions to international organizations.....	6,497,064	6,497,064	6,497,064	6,497,064
327	International conferences and contingencies.....	300,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS				
S. 90	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Construction.....	220,000		220,000	
	Total, Department of State.....	8,217,064	7,407,064	7,812,064	7,497,064
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
327	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(37,000)	(37,000)	(37,000)	(37,000)
	BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT				
327	Administering the public debt.....	1,500,000	750,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
	BUREAU OF CUSTOMS				
327	Salaries and expenses.....	395,000	380,000	380,000	380,000
	UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE				
327	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
	BUREAU OF THE MINT				
327	Salaries and expenses.....	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)
	Total, Treasury Department.....	2,395,000	1,580,000	2,330,000	2,330,000
S. 87	Claims for damages and judgments.....	4,948,934		4,948,934	4,948,934
	Grand total:				
	Definite appropriations.....	1,018,429,888	237,455,864	995,441,103	955,320,003
	Special account appropriations.....	75,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	Total.....	1,018,504,888	237,505,864	995,491,103	955,370,003

Mr. JAVITS subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier today I made some remarks in connection with the second supplemental appropriation bill, particularly with reference to an item dealing with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. In that connection, I ask unanimous consent that there may be included as a part of my remarks a fact sheet on the law which it was intended by the supplemental appropriation to implement, together with a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Senate, dated August 25, 1959, requesting an appropriation for that purpose.

There being no objection, the statement and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FACT SHEET—WHAT PUBLIC LAW 85-606 DOES

1. Public Law 85-606, enacted by Congress in August 1958, places the responsibility for civil defense in the Federal, State, and local governments. It established a joint responsibility—a partnership. This

principle is meaningless unless it is implemented by the funds required.

2. Public Law 85-606 authorizes the expenditure of \$25 million of Federal funds annually for matching State and local civil defense personnel and administrative costs. The President budgeted \$12 million for this purpose. The House of Representatives has refused on three occasions to appropriate such funds.

3. Public Law 85-606 requires a merit system for all civil defense employees at the State and local level. There is an immediate need for professional competence in State and local staffs so that maximum economical use will be made of donated surplus property and of equipment obtained under the Federal contribution program in accord with the intent of Congress.

4. The act requires that OCDM approve all plans. All States have submitted administrative plans which have been approved.

5. All government personnel and resources at the State and local level will be made available to the Nation through this matching program. Approximately 5 million employees now working for State and local governments would be required to serve the

people in case of a nuclear attack or natural disaster. Matching funds would be provided for civil defense staffs only and not for other personnel.

6. The law, when implemented with funds, will enable OCDM to obtain coordinated national action. This is essential for an effective civil defense. It would be obtained through central direction as a result of this program.

Governors, mayors, and county commissioners have endorsed the proposed administrative matching program. They are willing to accept their responsibility for a 50-50 partnership arrangement.

The action of the Congress in providing matching funds would be tangible evidence to the people that the Congress is serious about the need for civil defense.

The President of the United States, as shown by his message to the U.S. Senate on August 25, 1959, has a keen interest in these funds being appropriated for the strengthening of civil defense. The very heart of civil defense is the State and local governments. Federal funds are needed in order to strengthen that capability. If these funds are forthcoming, civil defense will be sub-

stantially improved during the coming years.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 25, 1959.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I transmit herewith to the Congress a supplemental appropriation request of \$9 million for the fiscal year 1960 for the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. These funds are necessary to finance the civil defense and defense mobilization activities assigned to several Federal departments and agencies pursuant to law and the national plan for civil and defense mobilization.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the urgent need for the Congress to appropriate such funds before adjournment.

Along with our military defense and retaliatory forces, civil defense and defense mobilization are vital parts of the Nation's total defense—together they stand as a strong deterrent to war.

For this reason I am asking the Congress to reconsider my earlier request for funds to assure that Federal agencies, which have vital responsibilities for nonmilitary defense, will be enabled to discharge these crucial functions.

The nature of nuclear war places upon the American people the responsibility for considerable action and sacrifice to insure their own security. This is clearly spelled out in the national plan for civil defense and defense mobilization and the national shelter policy.

But the American people have the right to expect of their Government intelligent and aggressive preparation to carry out its essential defense role and to do those things which are beyond the capability of individuals.

I believe the American people will demand this. As an indication of the growing public desire for a strong civil defense, I call your attention to the unanimous vote by which the Governors' conference at San Juan passed a resolution supporting the national fallout shelter program. I was pleased by this action.

There persists in many minds the image of civil defense as something apart from regular Government, something which would spring into being to bear the vast responsibilities of home defense and recovery in case of attack. This is a false image.

The responsibilities for civil defense in this Nation rest squarely on regularly constituted government at local, State, and Federal levels, and upon people.

There is before the conferees on the present independent offices appropriation bill my request for \$12 million to match funds spent by State and local governments for personnel and administrative costs of civil defense. It is most urgent that this item be approved.

Matching funds are required to strengthen civil defense at the State and local levels, the very heart of civil defense, and to give tangible evidence of Federal leadership in encouraging State and local governments to prepare the defenses for the people. These funds will implement Public Law 85-606.

Civil defense, the defense of our people in the missile age, is the joint responsibility of the Federal, State, and local governments; no one level of government can do the whole job. The partnership among the Federal, State, and local governments never was more intimate or more necessary.

The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and State and local civil defense offices serve a staff function to help elected officials perform their vital home defense roles by using all the built-in capability of existing Government structure.

Within the Federal Government there are departments and agencies peculiarly competent to cope with many of the diverse problems that would come with nuclear war.

The request I am resubmitting today is for funds needed to permit these specially competent agencies to contribute their experience, knowledge, and resources to the total effort required.

The request is modest. But these modest funds will enable the Federal Government to take a long stride toward mobilizing its total resources to meet this problem.

The history of appropriations for Federal agency preparedness is most unfortunate. In fiscal year 1959 departments and agencies were asked to include funds necessary to finance all their civil defense and defense mobilization functions as a part of their regular budget estimates. The Congress eliminated these defense funds and directed that these departmental requests be consolidated in the budget for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

For fiscal year 1960 my budget for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization included \$12 million to be allocated among nine departments and agencies needed to finance civil defense and defense mobilization programs. The \$3 million provided does not enable the Federal Government to carry out the responsibilities contained in the National Security Act, the Defense Production Act, and the Federal Civil Defense Act.

It would be unwise to neglect our civil defense mission because our total defense is incomplete and meaningless without reliable and responsible home defense. Survival cannot be guaranteed merely with a capacity for reprisal. Equally important is our ability to recover. This means staying power and endurance beyond that ever before required of this Nation or any nation.

I recommend that the Congress appropriate the funds outlined above to carry out these programs which are so vital to the national security. The details of this proposed appropriation are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Mr. EASTLAND obtained the floor.
Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum so as to permit me to make a very brief statement in the Record on another subject, and to introduce a bill?

Mr. EASTLAND. Certainly.

Mr. MORSE. With the understanding that the Senator from Mississippi does not lose his right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, last year during the hearings and the debates on the labor bill, I emphasized an underlying unfairness in the Taft-Hartley Act which seemed about to be extended by the labor legislation of last fall. I am referring to the unfairness of getting quick injunctive relief against unions on charges filed by employers compared to the slow procedures against employers on charges filed by unions. Unfair labor practices are subject to prevention by the processes of the National Labor Relations Board; but the Board, because of the time consuming steps in what we call due process, requires many months, running into years, to prevent effective-

ly any specific unfair labor practice. The time thus lost makes the Board's efforts of doubtful value since the Board is not permitted to obtain punitive remedies.

The Board can shorten this time lag by obtaining a temporary injunction against the unfair labor practice while it is considering the case. The Board is required to obtain such an injunction against unfair labor practices charged against unions, but apart from an unimportant exception, it is required to seek an injunction as to misdeeds committed by employers. This is the unfairness. I call it a lack of mutuality in remedy.

A case is now being processed by the Board which clearly emphasizes this unfairness.

On July 31, 1959, the agreement between the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s shipbuilding division and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America expired.

Bargaining had been unsuccessful. During the weeks immediately after, Bethlehem unilaterally changed a long list of working conditions which had been embodied in the expiring contract. These changes discontinued the union shop, check off of dues, seniority for job standards, the grievance procedure, and existing work assignments. In September the union filed unfair labor practices alleging a course of bad faith bargaining, including the illegality of the unilateral changes. The Board investigated the case and with promptness issued a complaint alleging the company had engaged in such illegal conduct.

The union made many efforts to obtain injunctive relief. I know many Senators and Congressmen joined in expressions of interest in this direction because of the highhandedness of the company, a great part of whose business was being performed on Government contract.

I might add I have had some experience with what is good labor relations practice at the expiration of contracts. I would not expect any company to live indefinitely with an agreement which it believes against its interests, but suddenly changing a wide range of working conditions as the agreement expires is provocative.

It was not until January 22, 1960, that the union went on strike. And it was not until February 8, 1960, that the Board started its hearings.

In early March the company filed charges against the union for mass picketing. On March 25 the Board issued its complaint and announced its intention of obtaining an injunction against the union.

Since the alleged unfair labor practices committed by the union is a violation of section 8(b)(1)(a), it does not involve the mandatory type of injunction. Nevertheless the General Counsel sought to intervene in his discretionary capacity against the union for the commission of unfair labor practices even though he had been saying for months that he did not believe an injunction against the employer's unfair labor practice was appropriate. At the last minute, however, the General Counsel announced he would seek discretionary injunctions

Public Law 86-424
86th Congress, H. R. 10743
April 13, 1960

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

For an additional amount for "Acreage allotments and marketing quotas", \$1,400,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

To partially restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1959, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1), \$675,000,000.

52 Stat. 107.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in title II of the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from "\$42,000,000" to "\$42,400,000".

73 Stat. 177.
15 USC 713a-10.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$20,450,000.

74 STAT. 42.
74 STAT. 43.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$34,000.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$24,000,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

73 Stat. 204.

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", \$15,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$165,000."

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", \$2,750,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

73 Stat. 357.

The limitation under this head in title VIII of the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay", is increased from "\$10,948,000" to "\$11,008,000".

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Air Force", \$6,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

OPERATING EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Department of General Administration", \$20,000, to remain available until expended.

74 STAT. 43.

74 STAT. 44.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount for "Fire Department", \$36,000.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases and related retirement cost for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which said employees are properly payable, \$270,000, of which \$19,000 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$35,500 from the water fund, and \$21,500 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Health", \$200,000.

UTILITY SERVICES

For increased costs of electric service, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which these costs are properly payable, \$290,000, of which \$11,000 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$38,000 shall be payable from the water fund.

MISCELLANEOUS

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,174.

D. C. Code
1-904.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1957 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 327 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$8,209, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

58 Stat. 533.

D. C. Code
47-2413.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for the fiscal years involved.

74 STAT. 44.
74 STAT. 45.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Defense educational activities", for capital contributions to student loan funds, \$9,700,000, of which not to exceed \$4,500,000 shall, without allotment under section 202(a), or apportionment under section 203(a), of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1583), be available for paying to institutions, which have filed applications for contributions between January 7 and June 30, 1959, both inclusive, the amounts necessary to meet in full the approved requests included in such applications: *Provided*, That, in addition, so much of the amount appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds as the Commissioner may determine will not be necessary for that purpose shall be available for Federal capital contributions to such funds.

20 USC 422,
423.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", \$22,343,000.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Grants for library services", \$131,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Communicable disease activities", \$142,500.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering activities", \$80,000.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

73 Stat. 349.

10 USC 1071-1085.

The limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. ch. 7), is increased from "\$2,167,000" to "\$2,267,000".

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Indian health activities", \$200,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$90,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$4,000,000.

74 STAT. 45.

74 STAT. 46.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

73 Stat. 179.

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available (from assessments collected from farm credit agencies) for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$2,125,000" to "\$2,310,000".

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation, established by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available under this head for travel expenses of employees during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$7,500. 73 Stat. 513.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$3,590,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants", \$1,650,000.

CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL

For an additional amount for "capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal", including grants for the preparation or completion of community renewal programs, \$17,500,000.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Association, is increased from "\$6,050,000" to "\$6,150,000". 73 Stat. 517.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$550,000.

74 STAT. 46.
74 STAT. 47.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$2,000,000.

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$8,810,000, and the limitation established by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, on the amount available under this head for travel expenses of employees during the current fiscal year, is increased by \$35,000. 73 Stat. 513.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of supply depots", \$48,500.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$195,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Construction".

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$2,450,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$310,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance" \$735,000, to be derived from the Reclamation fund.

DISPOSAL OF COULEE DAM COMMUNITY

Not to exceed \$21,000 of the proceeds from the sale of Federal property in the Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee areas shall be available without fiscal year limitation for payment to the city of Coulee Dam in accordance with the provisions of sections 7(b) and 9(a) of the Act of August 30, 1957 (71 Stat. 530).

74 STAT. 47.

74 STAT. 48.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety", to remain available until expended, \$250,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Minerals Exploration.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$435,000.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$125,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$3,135,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, however,* That none of the funds made available in this paragraph in connection with the District of Columbia Stadium shall be expended until the bonds have been sold and the contract awarded for the construction of said stadium.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$55,000, to remain available until expended.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Care of the building and grounds", \$37,400.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$57,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$75,000.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$200,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

74 STAT. 48.

74 STAT. 49.

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$250,000.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$50,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68(c) (4)).

60 Stat. 326.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$20,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$190,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$200,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$125,000.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,025,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Emma Langer Schaeffer, Lydia Langer Irwin, Mary Langer Gokey and Cornelia Langer Noland, daughters of William Langer, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota, \$22,500.

For payment to H. Maurine Neuberger, widow of Richard L. Neuberger, late a Senator from the State of Oregon, \$22,500.

74 STAT. 49.

74 STAT. 50.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants to Senators to provide additional clerical assistants for each Senator from the States of Maryland and Wisconsin so that the allowances of Senators from the State of Maryland will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over three million, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants, and so that the allowances of Senators from the State of Wisconsin will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants, \$6,600.

For an additional amount for Office of the Secretary, \$1,915: *Provided*, That the basic amount available for clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the disbursing office is increased by \$3,720.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FURNITURE

For an additional amount for furniture, \$8,690.

EXPENSES OF INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$662,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Helen S. Boyle, widow of Charles A. Boyle, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500.

For payment to Lucinda M. Bush, widow of Alvin R. Bush, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

For payment to Lucille K. Carter, widow of Stephen V. Carter, late a Representative from the State of Iowa, \$22,500.

For payment to Sara M. Hall, widow of David M. Hall, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, \$22,500.

For payment to Mae J. Simpson, widow of Richard M. Simpson, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

For payment to Laura E. Mack, widow of Russell V. Mack, late a Representative from the State of Washington, \$22,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$523,200.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", \$6,500.

Senate Office Buildings

For an additional amount for "Senate Office Buildings", \$12,000. 74 STAT. 50.

House Office Buildings 74 STAT. 51.

For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings", \$9,000.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Structural and Mechanical Care

For an additional amount for "Structural and mechanical care", \$4,700.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Operations", \$10,000,000.

FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Facilities", \$4,900,000.

POSTAL MODERNIZATION

For an additional amount for "Postal modernization", \$4,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", \$500,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$6,497,064.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", \$200,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Office of the Treasurer.

74 STAT. 51.

74 STAT. 52.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$1,500,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$380,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$450,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1960, shall be available for the purposes of the Act of September 6, 1959 (Public Law 86-277), authorizing a gold medal to be struck in honor of the late Doctor Robert H. Goddard.

73 Stat. 562.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and a judgment rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 87, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$4,948,934, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided, further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Approved April 13, 1960.

